

FBIS-APA-87-096

Tuesday

19 May 1987

Vol IV No 096

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER**

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA
DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA
DAILY REPORT; contents include:
Middle East & South Asia Review
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Islamic Affairs
Palestinian Affairs
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Nepal & Bhutan
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Sri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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NAKASONE ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY, ECONOMIC PACKAGE

OW180657 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday instructed the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to review Japan's agricultural support policy which subsidizes domestic rice production. Nakasone made the instruction in connection with the recent ministerial meeting in Paris of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which called for OECD's 24 member nations to implement "a progressive and concerted reduction of agricultural support" in order to remove trade friction on farm produce.

The OECD ministers pointed out during the Paris meeting that government farm subsidies resulted in an over-supply of farm produce, affecting adversely government budgets and consumers.

Nakasone's instruction came at a meeting of top executives of the government and the ruling party. The premier reiterated that his administration intends to enact the planned comprehensive economic measures aimed at stimulating the economy during the current Diet session.

I want to show Japan's efforts (to expand domestic demand to the world) by enacting the economic package during the current ordinary Diet session," he said.

BANK GOVERNOR DENIES DISCOUNT RATE CUT POSSIBILITY

OW180445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Osaka, May 18 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, stressed Monday it is not appropriate for his central bank to further cut its official discount rate amid the fear of reviving inflation.

Sumita told a press conference that the Japanese central bank will keep its record low 2.5 percent per annum official discount rate due to its serious concern about recent high money supply levels.

Japan's money supply rose 9.8 percent in April from a year ago, up 0.8 percentage points from March's 9.0 percent year-to-year growth, the Bank of Japan said in a preliminary report issued last Friday. However, the central bank will honor its agreement with the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and continue to lower short-term interest rates as a way to support the dollar's value, Sumita said. Sumita also said the current yen-dollar rate is still unstable in the direction of a higher yen.

A further rise in the yen would harm Japan's efforts to expand domestic demand and restructure the economy to fulfill its international commitment, he added.

'SOURCES' REPORT REAGAN PLEDGE TO LIFT SANCTIONS

OW161133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO -- President Ronald Reagan has pledged the United States will lift its trade sanctions against Japan before the June summit of the seven main industrial democracies, sources well versed in Japan-U.S. relations disclosed Saturday.

The sources said Reagan made the pledge when he met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Washington earlier this month. They quoted Reagan as giving Nakasone his personal assurance that Washington will remove retaliatory tariffs on 300 million dollars worth of selective Japanese imports before the June 8-10 summit in Venice, Italy. Nakasone told the Diet later that he was convinced the United States would lift the sanctions at an early date.

The two leaders set aside a substantial part of their discussions in the first round of their meeting for the semiconductor trade dispute which led to the U.S. sanctions, they said.

Reagan's pledge was kept secret to avoid stirring protectionist moves in the U.S. Congress, the sources said.

U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter, opposed Reagan's action in making a commitment to Nakasone, they said.

A joint statement issued after the talks contained only an ambiguous reference to the issue. Subsequently two rounds of working-level talks on the semiconductor issue between officials failed to make headway, dampening Japan's hopes for an early termination of the sanctions.

FIRMS BARRED FROM EXPORTING TO COMMUNIST NATIONS

OW151207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO -- The government Friday ordered Toshiba Machine Co. and C. Itoh and Co. to suspend exports to the communist bloc for unauthorized sales of sophisticated machine tools to the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Toshiba will be completely barred from exporting to 14 communist countries for one year from Thursday.

C. Itoh, which assisted Toshiba in selling four large numerically controlled machine tools to the Soviet Union between December 1982 and June 1983, was ordered not to make machine tool exports to the communist nations for three months, MITI officials said.

MITI investigations showed the deals violated rules of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (COCOM), a Western group curbing exports of sensitive products to the Soviet bloc.

The export ban ordered against Toshiba was the toughest sanction ever imposed on Japanese firms in connection with COCOM violations. A one-month ban was the longest in the past.

The machines sold to the Soviets can be used in the production of noiseless propellers for nuclear-powered submarines, the officials said.

The communist countries covered by the MITI actions are Afghanistan, Albania, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, North Korea, Mongolia, China, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Bulgaria.

The punitive action led to the immediate resignation of Toshiba President Kazuo Iimura. The company's board of directors accepted Iimura's resignation, tendered following MITI's move, and named Managing Director Hiroaki Tsuchiya as acting president.

Toshiba, a subsidiary of electrical giant Toshiba Corp., sold 5 billion yen worth of products to the communist bloc in the year ended March 31. The figure accounted for 13 percent of the company's total exports.

MITI referred the case to the police April 28 on suspected violation of Japan's foreign exchange law, under which exporters to communist countries must obtain licenses.

Toshiba was licensed to sell the machines in question on the strength of false statements which rated their capabilities lower than those of machines on the COCOM list of items subject to export bans, the officials said.

Firm Accused of Violation

OW181129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Shizuoka, May 18 KYODO -- Police will ask public prosecutors to charge the president of a small Osaka trading company for allegedly exporting electronic products to North Korea in violation of international anticommunist trade regulations, a police official said Monday. The products included about 100 Japanese integrated circuits (ICS), worth about 150,000 yen, and microwave frequency meters, the official said.

Their export is restricted by the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Area (COCOM) which is organized by Japan and 16 NATO member countries, the official said. It is believed to be the first case of a COCOM violation involving North Korea. Japanese authorities found last month that Toshiba Machine Co., a Tokyo-based machinery maker, had exported computer-controlled machine tools to the Soviet Union in violation of COCOM regulations. Police said the president, Pak Il-ho, a Korean resident in Japan, and several other executives of Tomei Shoji Co. in Okaka's Higashi Ward have admitted that they exported the products to North Korea.

The executives asked a skipper of a Panama-registered freighter bound for North Korea to transport the items, police said. They also allegedly smuggled electronic devices including COCOM-restricted oscilloscopes worth about 10 million yen to North Korea from Yokohama on several occasions between October 1985 and August last year, police said.

TRADE TALKS WITH CHINA SET FOR 18-19 MAY

OW131117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO -- Japan and China will hold their fourth trade committee meeting in Tokyo, Monday and Tuesday next week, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The meeting, to be held on the basis of the 1974 trade accord between the two countries, will discuss China's request for more investment from Japan and other economic matters. Attending the meeting will be Kimio Fujita, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and Chen Zhi Xiao, director general of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry.

PRC: Correct Trade Imbalance

OW181055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO -- China called on Japan Monday for joint efforts to correct bilateral trade imbalances and asked Japan to lower tariffs, expand imports and increase Japanese investment in China, a Japanese official said. The request was made at a two-day meeting of the Japan-China mixed committee on trade opened at the Foreign Ministry Monday. The meeting, held for the first time in 9 years on the basis of a 1974 bilateral trade accord, was organized because of problems in recent years.

In the first-round discussions which focused on the current economic situation in both countries, world economy and trade, China requested Japan for lowered tariffs on chestnuts, carpets and other products, expanded import quotas for agricultural products and increased Chinese coal imports to help reduce bilateral trade imbalance. Japan had trade surplus of 6 billion dollars in 1985 and 4 billion dollars in 1986 with China. Although the surplus is expected to decrease to 1.5-2 billion dollars this year, China does not want continuous trade deficits with Japan, the official said.

China also expressed the hope of more investment from Japan. Investment will be discussed in detail on Tuesday together with technology transfer, the official said.

Japanese officials told Chinese counterparts the Japanese market is considerably open to foreign products. They asked China for stable exports to Japan of raw materials and proper measures for agreements cancelled by China so far, the official said.

SAKURAUCHI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT 17 MAY

OW170737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO -- An eight-member Japanese parliamentary group left Sunday for a week-long visit to the Soviet Union.

Invited by the Supreme Soviet (parliament), the interparty delegation hopes to meet Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, mission officials said.

The group is led by former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, head of the Dietmember's League for Japanese-Soviet Friendship.

BRIEFS

NEW NIKKEIREN CHIEF -- Tokyo, May 13 KYODO -- Eiji Suzuki, newly appointed chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) stressed the need for the introduction of a new indirect tax as part of an overall taxation reform Wednesday. Suzuki told a news conference both management and labor are aware of the need to correct the ratio of direct and indirect taxes. He said he will try to deepen mutual understanding with labor concerning the tax reform. Suzuki, chairman of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Wednesday succeeded Bumpei Otsuki as Nikkeiren leader. Otsuki became honorary chairman of Nikkeiren. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 13 May 87 OW]

EDITORIAL COMMEMORATES KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK180620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 17 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May editorial: "The Aspirations of Kwangju for Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Will Be Realized Without Fail"]

[Text] Today we are marking the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, an heroic event that has recorded a shining chapter in the history of the South Korean people's antifascist resistance struggle for democracy.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a just anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle for national salvation which was staged to oppose the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs to revive the fascist Yusin system, and to aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

In the days that followed the elimination of the Yusin dictator in October 1979, the South Korean people's desire for democratic development in South Korea and for national reunification began to surge ahead rapidly. Disconcerted and agonized by this, the fascist military elements surrounding Chon Tu-hwan, the caudillo of the Yusin remnants, expanded the imposition of martial law throughout South Korea on 17 May 1980 under the control of the U.S. imperialists and created a great commotion of fascist suppression against the patriotic people and democratic personages.

The hangmen's brutal fascist offensive against the patriotic, democratic forces generated great indignation among the South Korean people and in the end triggered a mass uprising in Kwangju.

The masses who rose in the uprising formed such self-governing bodies and armed organizations as the struggle committee for democracy and citizens' militia. They then engaged in a brave battle against the martial law-enforcing soldiers who kicked and struggled. Even under the worst circumstance in which the entire city was beleaguered in all directions, the masses involved in the uprising, who were in control of such puppet governing institutions as the provincial government building, managed to defend the city of Kwangju for 10 days during which the flames of the resistance spread to 17 cities and counties within the province, and beyond to other provinces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The heroic Kwangju popular uprising in which a large number of armed people simultaneously rose and fought bravely, greatly rocked the very foundation of the South Korean fascist ruling system and made the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys tremble with fear and uneasiness.

The resistance by the citizens of Kwangju was a mass uprising in which a large number of the masses of all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, businessmen, and religionists joined forces. It was also a high form of struggle for national salvation in which those participating resisted the armed oppressors with arms. In terms of the numbers of the masses participating in it, its duration, tenacity, and fierce nature, the Kwangju popular uprising was the largest mass riot in recorded history among the modern liberation struggles of the people in the east staged against despotic rule and for democracy.

The uprising implanted in the hearts of our people great national dignity and, at the same time, greatly encouraged the world's oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and independence.

The fascist hangmen who were flustered and bewildered by the fierce struggle of the masses involved in the uprising committed a brutal, fratricidal act of massacring thousands of resistors and inflicting injuries on tens of thousands. To do this, they mobilized some 70,000 troops, including the notorious airborne special warfare unit, tanks, armored personnel carriers, aircraft, and even missiles -- a crime that can never be condoned for thousands of years to come.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's massacre, which submerged the streets of Kwangju under a sea of blood and laid bodies on top of bodies, was perpetrated under direct control of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists, who disguised themselves as friends and supporters of the South Korean people and who postured as human rights advocates, instigated the puppet Chon Tu-hwan to crush the masses involved in the uprising with iron fists while transferring the prerogatives of operating and commanding the puppet divisions under their command to the ring.

The Kwangju popular uprising marked a new historic milestone for the South Korean people's struggle for freedom and democracy. The South Korean youths, students, and people who have a clear view of the beastly nature and wicked color of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring through the great Kwangu massacre lifted up higher the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence to smash the U.S. imperialists' colonial chains and recover their national independence in parallel with the antifascist struggle for democratization.

Setting fire to the American Cultural Centers and burning American flags and the U.S. President in effigy in Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu, Chunchon, Seoul, and Inchon, they resolutely fought, calling on the aggressors to take responsibility and apologize for the great massacre in Kwangju and withdraw from South Korea.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which is being bravely staged in South Korea in parallel with the antifascist struggle for democratization, demonstrates that the South Korean people's mass movement to achieve freedom and democracy against subordination and oppression has now entered a new high stage of development.

The past 7 years since the Kwangju incident clearly show that in terms of its tyrannical and brutal nature, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique far exceeds all the rest of the fascist dictators throughout the world.

The period stretching from the day the Chon Tu-hwan's fascist military system was established in South Korea until now has been an era of great darkness during which the ring mercilessly massacred its fellow countrymen and fascism strangled democracy as a whole. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has mercilessly trampled underfoot the people's aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification with its fascist maneuvers for division and war, has now embarked on a path of openly scheming to prolong its stay in power with a bloody sword. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, under the deceptive slogan of constitutional amendment based on agreement, has divided the opposition parties and democratic forces with its back turned on the South Korean people's will and demands, standing in the way of a movement for constitution revision favoring a direct presidential election system. It recently announced an important decision in a so-called special statement, saying that it would put an end to debate on constitutional revision and that it would effect the change of government according to the current fascist constitution, thereby laying bare its wicked plot to prolong its current fascist dictatorial system.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called important decision is an act of usurping power to prolong the fascist military dictatorship indefinitely through the use of violence against the will of the popular masses and another 17 May coup d'etat.

Following the announcement of the important decision, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has begun to earnestly pave the way for its plot to remain in power and bolster the ruling system under the pretext of preparing for a decisive turn in the course of political development; it has suppressed the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the masses of all walks of life, including the youths and students, charging that the struggle is procommunist and impure; and it has begun to execute fascist terrorist operations designed to block the mass advance of the struggle.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's invocation of legal authority and truculent operation to strangle the democratic strains, the campuses, streets, and offices of the opposition parties and off-stage organizations in South Korea have now been turned into stages dominated by fascism; all who are opposed to dictatorial rule are arrested, imprisoned, and punished on charges of procommunism; and even the opposition party's platform calling for national reunification and democracy and the inaugural remarks by an opposition party president are subjected to suppression.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's unprecedented suppressive offensive, a state of riot similar to the eve of 17 May 7 years ago has now been created in South Korea. The puppet clique, which has not only cut off even the slightest connection of the North-South dialogue -- which had been provided after twists and turns thanks to our peaceful initiatives and sincere efforts for the relaxation of tension and peace -- but also is rushing along the path of aggravating the confrontation and tension, is now running riot in its suppression of the people designed to prolong its stay in power by going so far as to provoke us.

Viciously slandering us through such remarks as that the North can use the confusing situation that develops around the change of government in favor of its goal of communizing the South or that the North can impede the hosting of the Olympics, the puppets are now running riot in a bid to find a way out by fanning animosity and hostility among the people.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who, while standing in the way of democratic development, control and direct the schemes to prolong the fascist military dictatorial rule in South Korea from behind the scenes and who instigate the puppets into anticommunist confrontation.

While paying lip service to democratic development based on compromise between the rival parties, in reality the U.S. imperialists to date have controlled and backed the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique's scheme to stay in power and its fascist violence used for this purpose from behind the scenes.

The single greatest concern the United States has about South Korea is not its democratic development, but keeping in place its colonial rule at all costs with help from the fascist military dictatorship.

Proceeding from such a strategic purpose, the U.S. imperialists have driven the puppet clique on a path of suppressing the people and a path of confrontation, war, and division against us. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who have led the situation to the brink of war by staging and keeping in place for months since mid-February the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise in defiance of protests and denunciations by our people and the world's peace-loving people, are now showing signs of more ominous military moves.

In meetings of the military committee and of the annual security consultative meeting held in the United States between the United States and South Korea, they have reached an agreement to take new, adventurous military measures, including strengthening the so-called early warning system under the pretext of successfully holding the Olympics, rapid development of U.S. reinforcements in an emergency, the establishment of a new emergency communications network, additional supply of new types of high-performance bombs, and the constant deployment of the U.S. Pacific fleet, thereby openly unleashing military threats and blackmail against us.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have now set out on a very dangerous path of deliberately aggravating confrontation and tension on the Korean peninsula and of leading the situation to the brink of war under the pretext of the Olympics.

The military commotions being kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs who are now facing political confusion and crisis because of the daily surging anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people under the pretext of the Olympics are also a deliberate maneuver designed to bring under control their crumbling fascist colonial rule through the use of force by threatening us and the South Korean people. However, this cannot serve the aggressors and traitors as a prescription designed to produce a breakthrough for them.

Whatever threats they may resort to through the use of bayonets and suppression, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never thwart the indomitable will of the South Korean youths, students, and people who have risen in the just, righteous struggle without fearing even imprisonment and death, nor can they stop their vigorous march.

Sweeping away the fascist colonial rule in South Korea and realizing the cause of turning social and political life there into life that is governed by independence and democracy is the unanimous desire of the people as well as a trend of history which no force on earth can stop.

If the United States truly hopes for the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and for improved Korean-U.S. relations [chomi kwangye], it should stop its reckless maneuvers to provoke war that threatens peace, take the occupying forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea, and respond to our proposal for peace talks for peace and relaxation of tension.

Those who betray the people in cahoots with outside forces will never escape judgment by history and the people. The South Korean ruling branch should abandon its foolish pipedream of seeking a way out in its traitorous act of confronting its fellow countrymen by enlisting U.S. strength and step down from power without delay after giving up its plot to stay in power longer as demanded unanimously by the people.

The situation being created in South Korea demands that all the patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea rise as one in the struggle to crush the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's plot to prolong its stay in power in unity.

The South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life should more vigorously rise up in the struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and the fascist military dictatorship, to attain a democratic constitution through struggle, and to establish a democratic government in South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization and carry it on to the end.

Because of the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs to provoke another war of invasion at the sacrifice of the Olympics, the situation on the Korean peninsula is now rushing toward an unpredictably dangerous phase. The Korean people, who hope for peace in their country and national reunification, can never condone or tolerate this.

All Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad should stage a more vigorous antiwar, antinuclear movement designed to resolutely oppose and reject the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's reckless war commotions and their maneuvers to beef up military forces, decisively crush their plot to provoke a new war, and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The situation that prevails in our country demands that our people heighten their vigilance against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs to perpetuate national division and provoke a new war, and work and live in a posture of constant alertness.

All the party members and working people should further accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and effect a new upsurge in the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan designed to hasten the complete victory of socialism by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech delivered at the first session of the 8th SPA.

Our people, who are advancing by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Il-chong, will always encounter victory and glory on their march.

Let us all advance, struggling more tenaciously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the final victory of the chuche cause by rallying firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party.

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DPRK

SK181046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the civil defence of the Soviet Union headed by General Vladimir Govorov, vice-minister of defence and commander of the civil defence of the USSR, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Public Security Yi Sang-pyok and other officials concerned and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

CHINA USES OFFICIAL NAME OF ROK AT SPORTS GAME

SK180046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Chinese organizing committee of the World Badminton Championship in Beijing is using "Republic of Korea" as Korea's official name for the first time in three years.

The championship's pamphlet describes Korea as the ROK. Organizers also used the official title when introducing Korean representatives at Sunday's opening ceremony.

China first used the ROK designation at the 1984 Shanghai Asian Basketball Championships but reverted to "south Korea" in recent sporting events.

North Korea, whose officials are attending the championship for federation meetings, is listed by the Chinese by its official name, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The opening ceremony for the championship took place at the Beijing Hotel Sunday evening with about 500 players and officials attending.

Among the dignitaries were Lan Palmer, president of the International Badminton Federation; Li Menghua, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee; Zhu Ze, president of China's Badminton Association; Xu Yinsheng, chief organizer of the championships; and Yu Yi-kyon, president of the Korea Badminton Association.

YONHAP ON 'MINOR' ROK CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK180958 Seoul YONHAP in English 0949 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Monday carried out a minor cabinet reshuffle, appointing Kim Chu-ho, mayor of Pusan, as agriculture-forestry-fisheries minister, and Cho Ki-sang, a lawmaker from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, as state minister for political affairs.

Kang Tae-hong, deputy director of the Forestry Administration, filled the vacant seat of Pusan mayor, and Cho Kyong-sik, chairman of the Fair Trade Commission of the Economic Planning Board, replaced Chong Yon-se, director of the Fair Trade Commission of the Economic Planning Board.

The replacement of Chong apparently was related to the case of the Pan Ocean Shipping Co. The chairman and the president of the shipping firm allegedly diverted a big amount of foreign currencies to the United States.

Announcing the reshuffle, Chongwadae (presidential mansion) Spokesman Yi Chong-yul explained that the minor cabinet reshuffle represents the executive's will to continue the current national policy in order to smoothly achieve the first ever peaceful transfer of power in the Republic's history next February and hold the 1988 Seoul Olympics successfully. "It also means that President Chon gives firm credit to the present cabinet," the spokesman added.

New Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kim, 54, worked as governor of Kangwon Province and South Kyongsang Province before becoming the mayor of Pusan. New State Minister Cho, 50, became a lawmaker for the second time in 1985. Once he worked as a principal of a Seoul high school.

DJP MOUNTS ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN TO CENSURE RDP

SK170115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is mounting an all-out campaign of censure against the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and its leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung at district conventions.

The DJP local rallies were originally designed to re-elect the incumbent chairmen of the 92 local chapters across the nation as a prelude to a national convention to nominate the presidential candidate to be held on June 10.

But the re-elected heads of the local chapters and senior officers of the party joining the rallies are bent upon criticizing the two Kims and the opposition RDP.

They have particularly harshly attacked the RDP's national unification policy which they claim reflects the radical leftist ideology.

In a rally of the Songdong chapter of Seoul, Rep. Yi Se-ki said, "the RDP's platform is in consonance with the assertion of radical leftist students that liberal democracy may be abandoned for national unification, as was seen in the case of Vietnam.

"How can our party recognize the RDP and its leaders as political counterparts and open dialogue with them," said the former DJP floor leader.

Yi, who is concurrently sports minister, said that North Korea will have no choice but to participate in the Seoul Olympics next year as East European countries including the Soviet Union as well as China are certain to join the Seoul event.

Then he attacked RDP president Kim Yong-sam who compared the Seoul Olympiad to the 1936 Berlin events under Nazi rule.

"I wonder if he is sane and what nationality he has" he shouted, arousing applause from a thousand party members.

District conventions were held in 17 other local chapters yesterday, the second day of the conventions. There were 18 conventions Friday.

In the rallies, the chairmen of the local chapters praised President Chon Tu-hwan's commitment to step down on Feb. 24, next year, when his presidential term expires.

Then they claimed that the Apr. 13 presidential decision to withhold the constitutional amendment was inevitable, allowing the nation the opportunity to prepare for the two major national tasks, the transfer of power and the Olympics.

Few speakers in the conventions mentioned chairman No Tae-u who is expected to be nominated as the presidential candidate. No placards or signs praising No were seen at any of the rally sites.

KIM YONG-SAM CALLS FOR MEETING WITH CHON TU-HWAN

SK190031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party, [RDP] received a courtesy call by British Amb. Lawrence J. Middleton at his office yesterday.

During the meeting, they discussed Korea's outstanding political issues, including constitutional reform and the controversy over the RDP's unification policy, said an aide to Kim.

Kim was quoted as telling Middleton that should constitutional reform not realized, it will bring about an "unfortunate" situation.

He said he can afford to compromise (with the ruling camp). However, he said, it is unthinkable for his party to accept what "runs counter to the people's opinions," the aide said.

Kim asserted that 70 percent of the people want direct presidential elections.

He told the British envoy that if a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and himself is realized, the current political stalemate could be resolved, the aide said.

Kim said the RDP will not accept the demand by the ruling Democratic Justice Party that the RDP revise its controversial platform.

The government and the ruling party have maintained that the platform could be misunderstood as accepting unification even through a Communist takeover.

GOVERNMENT NOT IMPLICATED IN SHIPPING SCANDAL

SK170046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 May 87 p 1

[Text] Prosecution arrested two more ranking officials of Pan Ocean Shipping Co. Friday for their alleged roles in the largest case of capital flight in the country's history.

Prosecutors, in announcing the results of a three-week probe into Pan Ocean yesterday, said there is no evidence which might incriminate government officials with bribery or other wrongdoings in connections with the case.

Opposition parties earlier charged that government officials must have accepted bribes from the debt-stricken firm in exchange for extending favorable loans.

Prosecutors formally arrested two senior managing executives of Pan Ocean Friday, bringing to three the number of people arrested for their suspected roles in that case.

Kim Yong-son, 52, and Ho Song-kil, 47, allegedly aided Pan Ocean president Han Sang-yeon, also under arrest, and its late chairman Pak Kon-sok in the illegal diversion of more than \$18 million in company funds, according to the court warrants.

Prosecutors indicted the three and another Pan Ocean official on several charges including violation of the foreign exchange control law.

The fourth suspect, Kim Chol-yong, 37, was indicted without physical detention. He is the former head of the New York branch office of Pan Ocean and Pak's son-in-law.

Pak sparked the prosecution investigation into the nation's largest shipping firm by committing suicide in mid-April as a result of a bitter fight with Han over the company's management.

Senior prosecutor Chong Ku-yong, chief of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, said the foreign exchange Pak and Han illegally sent abroad amounted to \$18,243,175, \$1,803,175 more than previously known.

The money was diverted to the United States by the two between March 1979 and January 1985, Chong said.

The prosecutor also said Pak and Han had nearly \$12 million in a secret bank account not in the company's official ledger.

The money included \$5,777,000 (nearly 4,895 million won) Pak and Han remitted to Korea from the total \$18.2 million diverted, he said.

The prosecutor was unable to give a detailed account of what happened to about \$1.3 million.

Pan Ocean officials said they spent the money to "entertain" business partners. But opposition figures said at least part of the money went to government officials or bank officials.

"We could not confirm the existence of any account classified 'entertainment' in the account Pak and Han allegedly opened," Chong said.

He told reporters that in addition to the foreign exchange diversion charge, Han will face a charge of violating the passport law.

The charge stems from Han's arrangement of a document in which he falsely stated that his common-law wife, Kim Hi-pyong, was an executive of a tourist agency in Seoul.

Kim obtained a passport with Han's assistance and used it for a trip abroad late in 1986, prosecutors said.

Han can draw a maximum penalty of death or minimum prison term of 10 years. His three co-conspirators face up to 10 years in prison.

CHON CALLS FOR END TO 'DARK POLITICAL LEGACIES'

SK190048 Seoul YONHAP in English 0043 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that the time has come for South Korea to get rid of the "dark political legacies" stemming from prolonged one-man rule and to establish a new tradition of genuine democracy based on the peaceful transfer of power next year.

Noting that no ruling part in Korea has ever chosen a presidential candidate other than the incumbent president while the latter was still in office, Chon said that his government is now taking steps to establish real democracy in Korea. He made the remark in an address at a reorganization rally of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's municipal and provincial chapters, which began Tuesday. Chon serves concurrently as head of the ruling party. Chon has repeatedly pledged to step down when his single, seven-year presidential term ends on Feb. 24 of next year.

He directed his party to prepare for the "challenge and trials" to be overcome as the party creates a new tradition of democratic development. South Korea stands at a "historical watershed" opening "new horizons" as the country prepares to join the ranks of the world's advanced nations, the president continued.

The government party is scheduled to hold a national convention to nominate a presidential candidate after the municipal and provincial chapter reorganization meetings.

POLICE ARREST 382 IN KWANGJU DEMONSTRATIONS

OW190351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Kwangju, May 19 KYODO -- A total of 382 university students and other civilians were arrested for taking part in demonstrations here Monday in connection with the seventh anniversary of the 1980 Kwangju antigovernment uprising, police said Tuesday. Those arrested included 255 students and 127 other citizens, the police said. Police said five radical students were taken into custody on suspicion of violating a law against holding meetings, adding that the others will be charged or released quickly.

Thousands of students and other demonstrators held rallies throughout the country Monday to mark the anniversary of the 1980 uprising in the southern Korean city in which nearly 200 people were killed.

POLICE PLACE DISSIDENTS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

SK190056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 87 p 2

[Text] Several oppositionists were confined to their houses yesterday by the police on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the May 18, 1980 Kwangju incident, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy said.

There were Yang Sun-chik, vice president of the new opposition Reunification Democratic Party; Kim Hong-il, the eldest son of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung; and Hwang Myong-su, secretary general of the CPD.

Others were Chae Yong-sok, chief of the Planning Office of the CPD; CPD spokesman Ku Cha-ho; Kim Pyong-o, vice secretary general of the CPD and Mrs. Han Yong-ae, a member of the RDP.

BATMONH RECEIVES SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW160129 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1624 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, General secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a delegation headed by V.N. Makeyev, secretary of the AUCCTU, and held a friendly talk with him. The Soviet delegation is taking part in the work of the 13th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions. Present at the reception were B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and other officials, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, Soviet ambassador to the MPR.

Makeyev Addresses Congress

OW161307 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 May (MONTSAME) -- [Passage indistinct] the Soviet trade union leader emphasized that the goal of Soviet trade unions is to completely develop the wealth of socialist potentials, their powerful revolutionary charge, and to include into their highly effective and creative work the broad masses of the working people. The ideas of renewal have caught the attention of millions and have become vitally important to the Soviet people. Restructuring affects all of our society. The main driving force of this and the guarantee for its continuation is the further multifaceted development of the democratic socialist structure, the growth of social justice, the participation of the working people, and the awareness of their responsibilities for the entrusted cause. It is time for bold beginnings, time for decisive changes which demand that trade unions be at the forefront of restructuring to give this movement an impetus and to adopt basic positions so as to utilize all their rights and possibilities, said the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] secretary.

Valentin Makeyev noted: In the development process of the world socialist community, the accelerated pace of our common movement, as never before, stresses the importance of constantly deepening all aspects of cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, their mutual help and support, as well as widespread study and creative utilization of the practical experiences of each other. An excellent and convincing example of this is the unbreakable union and close brotherhood of the working peoples of the USSR and The MPR, which are based on the solid unity and solidarity of the CPSU and the MPRP.

He also noted the fruitful developments of Soviet-Mongolian trade union cooperation. Our broad contacts embrace all aspects of the lives and activities of the working people. They are being developed on the basis of trust and comradely mutual interests, and year by year they are becoming more and more definite and more goal-centered in character.

The attainment of tremendous and creative tasks by our peoples is irrevocably tied with the universal struggle for the preservation of peace on earth and ridding mankind of the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe; it is not coincidental that the program to free the planet of nuclear weapons put forward by the Soviet Union is getting unreserved support of the working people and trade unions. The same applies to other Soviet initiatives made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These proposals represent a realistic basis for the creation of an universal system of international security. These also embrace the largest region in the world, Asia and Pacific Ocean, emphasized the AUCCTU secretary speaking at the 13th Mongolian Trade Union Congress.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

OW180321 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1346 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME) -- A Bulgarian delegation, headed by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited our country from 13 to 16 May at the invitation of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the delegation's visit an exchange of views was held on questions of Mongolian-Bulgarian relations and on international problems of mutual interest.

The delegation was received by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL DE CUELLAR VISITS

Discussion With Batmonh

OW180815 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1353 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, received today Xavier Perez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General, who is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the Mongolian Government. J. Batmonh briefly acquainted the esteemed visitor with the historical course of MPR development and the peculiarities and prospects of the country today. J. Batmonh and Perez de Cuellar discussed main international problems and the UN role in solving them.

J. Batmonh noted that the most topical problems in world politics today are preserving international peace [words indistinct], curbing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, banning the proliferation of [word indistinct], and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. The West's claims that peace can be strengthened by increasing nuclear weapons not only peace can be strengthened by increasing nuclear weapons not only contradicts common sense, but also [words indistinct].

J. Batmonh further noted that the socialist countries spearhead the general struggle and consistently fight against wars. The peaceful initiatives and practical steps of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries strikingly attest to this fact. The proposals made by the USSR in Prague and Moscow on eliminating intermediate-range missiles and reducing tactical missiles in Europe are examples of this new approach to the topical questions of today.

The Mongolian leader highly assessed the UN contribution to the cause of preventing the danger of a nuclear war and curbing and controlling crises and conflicts in various parts of the planet, and the efforts made by the UN General secretary.

The MPR will strictly adhere to the UN Charter and principles and will continue to support the struggle of progressive forces aimed to raise the efficiency of the United Nations, said J. Batmonh. He expressed the hope that the United Nations will continue to increase its efforts in developing the principle of just and democratic interstate relations, which have the consistent support of the MPR.

The UN secretary general highly assessed the economic and social achievements of the MPR and noted its active participation in the activities of the United Nations' specialized bodies. He expressed gratitude to the MPR Government for supporting the efforts to increase the role of the United Nations.

Present at the meeting were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; L. Rinchin, chief of a department of the MPR Central Committee and member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; G. Nyamdoo, MPR permanent representative to the United Nations, and other officials.

Talks With Dugersuren

OW171049 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1837 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 May (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, held talks today with Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, who is here on a visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.

During the talks M. Dugersuren and Perez de Cuellar briefed each other and exchanged opinions on such pressing international relations problems as the preservation of peace and disarmament and the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

M. Dugersuren acquainted the UN secretary general with the position of his country on various international problems and spoke about efforts made by the MPR to help ensure peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

Perez de Cuellar in turn briefed in detail the MPR foreign minister on the activities within the UN framework and touched on the Middle East, Southeast Asia questions as well as other regions. He gave high appraisal of the MPR active participation in the efforts for disarmament and noted the significance of the declaration of the rights of the peoples for peace, which the MPR supports.

Participating in the talks were H. Oldzboy, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; G. Nyamdoo, MPR permanent representative at the United Nations; and N. Itgel and J. Enhsayhan acting chiefs of MPR ministry departments.

[Words indistinct] special representative on humanitarian questions (Uva Raffiuddin Ahmed); (Alvarado de Soto), special assistant to the UN secretary general; and [name indistinct] (Kavanakh) senior assistant to the secretary general.

The talks took place in a businesslike atmosphere of mutual understanding.

FOREIGN MINISTER DUGERSUREN TO VISIT AUSTRALIA

OW180325 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May, (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, will make an official visit to Australia 26-30 May at the invitation of William Hayden, minister of foreign affairs of Australia.

SPK ON THAI 'VIOLATIONS' IN 2 WEEKS ENDING 9 MAY

BK141243 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 14 -- In two weeks ending on May 9, Thai gunners shelled from 2,600 to 4,500 mortar rounds a day on the Kampuchean border areas of hill 509, the Kampuchea-Laos-Thailand border intersection and Chan Kraham.

Thai aircraft of L-19, A-37 and F-5 types and helicopters on 38 occasions spied over the areas of the three countries border intersection, Anlung Veng, northwestern O Smach, southern O Da, the end of road 56 and hills 384, 416, 555, 469, 502 and 562, from one to eight kilometres inside Kampuchea.

On sea, Thai armed vessels conducted 187 illegal operations from six to 20 miles inside Kampuchean waters near Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang and Poulo Wai Islands.

In the same period, Khmer reactionaries made 77 infiltrations from Thailand into Kampuchean territory for sabotage activities. But they were duly intercepted by the Kampuchean border guards who put out of action 262 enemy troops including 130 killed, 36 captured and 123 other forced to surrender. They also seized 327 assorted guns, 2,134 B-40 and B-40.5 rockets, 67 mines, two walkie-talkies and a large quantity of dynamite and other war materials.

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETSS CSSR COUNTERPART

BK180612 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] The Central Committee of the KPRP sent a greetings message to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] on the occasion of the 66th founding anniversary of the CPCZ.

The message reads: We highly appreciate the CPCZ's peace proposal put forth recently by the comrade general secretary of the CPCZ at the Geneva conference to start negotiation in favor of the suspension of nuclear arms tests to preserve peace and security in Europe and the world.

The KPRP warmly welcomes the correct objective of the Communist Party and Government of Czechoslovakia to create a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

May the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two parties and peoples grow steadily in the common interests of socialism and peace.

PRK DEMANDS EXPULSION OF POL POT CLIQUE

BK161215 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 16 -- The Kampuchean Government and the people have strongly demanded for the expulsion of the disguised Pol Pot clique, notorious for its mass murder of more than three million Kampuchean innocents during its rule from 1975 to 1979, from various international organizations and for the return of all those seats to the People's Republic of Kampuchea Government, the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people.

This was stated in a petition to all international organizations adopted at a get-together organized here today by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland to mark the day of national hatred for the Pol Pot genocidal regime (May 20).

It also asked for the trial before an international tribunal of such criminals as Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

It denounced the big-nation expansionist and hegemonistic policy of China which has used the clique as an instrument to serve its ambition of domination of the whole Southeast Asia. The participants also demanded that China and other world reactionaries stop giving weapons and sanctuary to the Khmer reactionaries for sabotage activities against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

It also expressed the Kampuchean people's profound gratitude to the Vietnamese people who have, in a spirit of friendship and special solidarity and proletarian internationalism, helped the Kampuchean people recover from the genocide committed by the Pol Pot clique, and deep thanks to the Kampuchean overseas and the world activists for their demand to bring Pol Pot [and], Ieng Sary to trial.

The get-together was attended, among others, by Men Chhan, vice chairman of the Front's National Council and member of the PRK State Council, and intellectuals from various state institutions.

FURTHER ON SIHANOUK DECISION TO STEP DOWN

AFP Reports Statement

HK150600 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in a statement received here Friday that he had taken an "irrevocable" decision to step down for one year as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

The prince, confirming earlier press reports of his decision to step down, said he did so because of attacks on his Armie Nationale Sihanoukists (ANS) inside Cambodia by the "SS Khmer Rouge."

"I solemnly declare that I cease for a period of 12 months (May 7, 1987 to May 7, 1988) all diplomatic and other activities on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea," the prince said in the statement dated May 7 which was sent here from the North Korean capital Pyongyang.

"My decision to retire for one year is final," the prince emphasized. He called on his compatriots and "all leaders and governments who are friends of Democratic Kampuchea or of Sihanouk" not to try to get him to reverse it.

The prince said he would resume his duties if, during his one-year retirement, "the Khmer Rouge stop killing, wounding and attacking soldiers of the ANS and other followers...and stop human rights violations."

He added that he was not resigning as CGDK president in order to avoid pressure from governments in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for him to stay on. ASEAN, the CGDK's main source of support along with China, groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Diplomats here said they did not exclude the possibility that Prince Sihanouk would change his mind.

The prince's statement was accompanied by a copy of a telex from his son, Ranariddh, containing details of an April 26 Khmer Rouge ambush of an ANS unit which lost two men killed and suffered 12 injuries.

The prince's reply called on his son to convey "his most forceful protests" to his two partners in the CGDK, Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Since the CGDK was established in 1982, the Khmer Rouge had attacked the ANS each year, often causing serious losses, the prince said. "They serve the higher interests of Kampuchea's enemies," he said, referring to Vietnam "and its great ally and accomplice" (an allusion to the Soviet Union).

If his two partners said he could leave the coalition, the prince said he "will announce with pleasure and satisfaction to the world" that he will no longer be part of the CGDK.

Prince Sihanouk denounced "the bloody dictatorship of the 'SS' Khmer Rouge who have remained faithful to the super-Hitler and super-Stalinist methods of Pol Pot," the Khmer Rouge leader held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people between 1975 and 1978.

The prince had threatened several times to resign from the CGDK which the United Nations recognizes as the sole legitimate government of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk declared himself "sad and ashamed" to have to say that the Khmer Rouge "continue to cruelly and cynically abuse human rights at the often fatal expense of the civilians under its control, especially in the Khmer Rouge camps in Thailand."

The Khmer Rouge "continue to make martyrs of our civilian compatriots who have the terrible misfortune and unspeakable misery of finding themselves in (Khmer Rouge) camps," the prince said.

The Khmer Rouge form the strongest force within the CGDK which fields some 50,000 guerrillas against an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The prince's decision cannot but embarrass Beijing who is opposed to any Cambodian settlement which would exclude the Khmer Rouge, observers said. Despite his previous threats to resign, the prince has always changed his mind following pressure from China and his ASEAN allies, they added.

Prince Sihanouk is the only leader who enjoys sufficient prestige in Cambodia and abroad to keep the resistance factions together, observers said.

"If he really resigns for such a long period, it will seriously affect the coalition. I hope he will change his mind," one ASEAN diplomat said.

A Western diplomat said he felt Prince Sihanouk's absence would be very brief, noting that the prince would be returning to Beijing in mid-June, thereby giving the Khmer Rouge a month to show a change of heart.

Son Sann Comments

BK170200 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 May 87 p 3

[Text] Son Sann, the leader of a pro-West Kampuchean resistance faction, said Friday Prince Norodom Sihanouk's role as the leader of the tripartite Khmer coalition is "indispensable" for the political solution to the eight-year-old conflict in Kampuchea.

He also called on the Khmer Rouge, the largest partner in the anti-Vietnamese coalition, to fulfill Sihanouk's demand by not attacking troops of the Nationalist Sihanoukist Army (ANS).

"The presence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk is indispensable in achieving a political solution for our country," said Son Sann, who is president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in a statement issued to the press in Bangkok.

He said the unity among the Kampucheans and their leaders is crucial in the struggle for liberation and peace in war-torn Kampuchea.

He also urged Khieu Samphan, leader of the 30,000-strong Khmer Rouge and vice president of the CGDK, to "do his best to stop as quickly as possible the negative attitude of Democratic Kampuchea's troops towards the forces of other nationalist factions of the CGDK and take steps to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's demands."

The KPNLF is one of the three partners in the fragile UN-recognized coalition which also includes the Sihanoukist faction and the Khmer Rouge.

Son Sann's statement was issued after Sihanouk announced in Pyongyang, North Korea, that he has decided to resign "temporarily for one year" as the CGDK president beginning May 7.

The resignation was in protest against the Khmer Rouge, which recently attacked and killed several Sihanoukist troops and harassed Khmer refugees under their control. Sihanouk hinted that he might return to lead the coalition if the Khmer Rouge gave an assurance they would stop attacking his forces.

Sihanouk two years ago also threatened to quit the CGDK for the same reason.

Diplomatic sources said Sihanouk had assigned Son Sann to represent him in addressing the United Nations General Assembly late this year. Khieu Samphan, meanwhile, would receive credentials from ambassadors accredited to the CGDK in Sihanouk's absence.

BRIEFS

CPSU LECTURERS ARRIVE -- Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK) -- A group of lecturers from the CPSU Central Committee led by Valeriy Sidorov, adviser to the propaganda department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh Wednesday 13 May for a 2-week visit to Cambodia. They were greeted at the airport by Nim Thot, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's propaganda and education commission, and other officials. Soviet Ambassador to the PRK Yuriy Razdukhov was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 15 May 87 BK]

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON THAI ARMS

BK160617 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] The LPDR Foreign Ministry spokesman gave an interview to the PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY on 15 May on the signing of an arms purchasing agreement between China and Thailand. He pointed out:

A high-level military delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand went to sign an agreement on the purchase of war means with PRC high-level military officers in early May. The weapons to be purchased include a large quantity of heavy arms.

The signing of the agreement marks a new step in the intensification of the military collusion and cooperation between Thailand and China, aimed at opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, particularly at supporting and assisting the genocidal Pol Pot clique residing in Thailand so that it can oppose the Cambodian people's revival efforts.

While public opinion in the world has been demanding that the Pol Pot clique be tried by the world court as a genocidal criminal and while the people in Southeast Asia are seeking ways to settle problems through meetings and talks, the signing of the agreement has made the people in general doubtful.

Therefore, it is clear that the action will not bring any benefit to the Thai people as well as the peoples in the region. It will only serve to threaten the peaceful coexistence among nations.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry expresses deep concern about the action of the Thai and Chinese authorities. The LPDR Government always maintains that regional problems cannot be resolved through the accumulation of weapons or the arms race as they will only deepen the tensions. The most appropriate way is that the various countries concerned should turn to each other and jointly seek political solutions. Only by doing so, can they build this region into a zone of peace, stability, and genuine cooperation.

KPL REPORTS KHAMPHAI BOUPHA'S INTERVIEW

BK131156 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 12 [date as received] (KPL) -- First Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha, on May 7, gave an interview here to a group of Japanese journalists.

Following is what Khamphai Boupha said regarding the foreign policy of the Lao PDR.

"The foreign policy of the Lao PDR is aimed at formulating relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, particularly with neighbours, irrespective of socio-economic differences and on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

"On the other hand, we relentlessly increase our militant solidarity, special relations of friendship and expand our all-round cooperation, economically in particular, with Vietnam and Kampuchea. So doing, our cooperation can continually be deepened and take on a new quality and efficiency suitable to the reality. This will serve the interests of each and all the three countries as a whole, on the one hand, and the interests of peace, security, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia, on the other.

"We will further expand our existing relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

"Our people have a strong aspiration to live in peace and friendship with the Thai and Chinese peoples with whom we have enjoyed long-standing good relations. We have done and will do all we can to restore and improve our relations with the Kingdom of Thailand on the basis of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in January and April 1979. We will strive to normalise and develop our relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, non-aggression, equality, mutual benefits and peaceful co-existence. With good intention, we have conducted and will further negotiations with the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China aiming at solving the various basic questions, which, in turn, will help iron out all the detailed issues in connection with the Lao-Thai and Lao-Chinese relations."

On the recent visit to the Lao PDR by the Soviet Foreign Minister E. Shevardnadze, K. Boupha said:

"As you know Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze officially visited Laos from March 8 to 10, 1987 following his visits to Thailand, Australia and Indonesia. After Laos, he also visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"His trip demonstrated the Soviet Union's keen interest in and aspiration for contributing to the making of Southeast Asia a region of peace, security and cooperation.

"Through this visit, it was clear that Laos and the Soviet Union were of the unanimous view that the deepening of our bilateral relations serve the interests of both peoples as well as peace and socialism. The sides discussed detailed measures to improve and promote our bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical and scientific fields.

"The sides reaffirmed to jointly increase their cooperation with other states of Asia and the Pacific in order to find ways to solve the various regional conflicts, to improve peace and expand cooperation in the economic, technical and scientific fields.

"The sides reaffirmed to jointly increase their cooperation with other states of Asia and the Pacific in order to find ways to solve the various regional conflicts, to improve peace and expand cooperation in this part of the world.

"The visit to Laos by the Soviet foreign minister indicated a fine development of relations between the parties and governments of the two countries as well as the complete respect and high regards one has for the other."

On the Kampuchean issue, Khamphai Boupha said:

"In the last eight years, the Kampuchean people have been able to score miraculous achievements in reviving and developing their nation. The PRK takes control over the entire Kampuchean territory.

"The Kampuchean people as well as those in other parts of the world want to get rid of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

"There are two aspects to the Kampuchean issue -- domestic and international.

"Regarding the domestic aspect of the problem, it is up to the Kampucheans themselves to decide their own affairs, free from external intervention. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has already declared its readiness to hold talks with individuals or Khmer groups of the opposition in the hope of ensuring national concord and on the basis of getting rid of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

"In the international aspect, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops must take place simultaneously with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The SRV and the PRK have agreed to partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops annually. This process will be completed in 1990.

"The three Indochinese countries have declared that on the Kampuchean issue, if all sides agree to the two basic questions, namely the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the elimination of the criminal genocidal Pol Pot clique, then negotiations can start immediately to work out plans aimed at solving the two already mentioned questions. All these are aimed at resolving the political question in Kampuchea and the issue of peace and security in South Asia. "The stubborn demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops alone, without the removal of the criminal Pol Pot clique, and worse still, the continual support to the Pol Pot gang in their oppositions to the revival of the Kampuchean people, is an utterly inhumane unrealistic stand.

"Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea reached an agreement at the party summit held in 1987. This meeting had a special meaning to the consolidation of their all-round co-operation, particularly in the economic sphere. So doing, it will increase our common strength necessary for the successful implementation of the talks of national defence and socialist construction in each of the three countries. It will actively contribute to the turning of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, security, and cooperation as well as to world peace and security. We are at present doing our best to contribute to the successful implementation of the agreement of that historic meeting [no close quotes as received]

On the Lao-Japanese relation, Khamphai Boupha said: "We are pleased to see that since the founding of the Lao PDR, the relations between our two countries have been maintained and expanded even though our countries are of different social systems, holding different views regarding certain international issues. We, therefore, hail the aid of the Japanese Government to Laos in such areas as economy, education, public health and others. The Lao people thank the Japanese Government and people for their help so far given to us.

"In the present world economic relations, countries, disregarding their social differences, need to share economic ties. We hope that our trade relations and economic, technical and scientific co-operation will be continually and vividly expanded, and that Japan will play its role in contributing to the conversion of southeast Asia into a region of peace and security. This will create favourable international conditions for our bilateral economic co-operation."

BRIEFS

JUSTICE DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST -- Vientiane, May 8 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Justice Ministry led by its minister, Kou Souvannamethi, left here on May 6 for the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation is to attend a conference of justice ministers of socialist countries to be convened in Budapest on May 12-14. This delegation will also pay friendly visits to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union at the invitation of the justice ministries of the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 8 May 87 BK]

USSR OFFERS VERY LOW PRICES FOR THAI RICE

BK170851 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] The Soviet Union has shown interest in buying 60,000-70,000 tons of rice from Thailand but has offered very low prices. Saman Ophatwong, president of the Rice Exporters Association, who accompanied the Thai foreign minister and his party to the Soviet Union, spoke to Mass Communication Organization of Thailand's reporter Aphichat Chunlacharik:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union wants to buy 60,000-70,000 tons of rice from us, but the prices they are offering are very low -- \$20 to \$30 below market prices. They said that we used to sell our rice at low prices and asked why we wanted to raise our prices even though world prices had remained steady. I told them that the price at which we sold rice to them the last time was low because the purchase was made at a time when the newly harvested rice had just come into the market and paddy prices were very low. The government was forced to sell the rice it had in stock so as to have sufficient money to buy new rice. Now, however, it is impossible to sell our rice at the old prices. [end recording]

SUPREME COMMANDER TO VISIT CHINA, ROK, JAPAN

BK180937 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 18 May 87

[Text] Supreme Commander Admiral Supha Khotchaseni will lead a team for an official visit to China early next month. The visit is part of an effort of the Thai military to strengthen ties with its Chinese counterpart. China has indicated that it will provide Thailand with more military grants and has already given Thailand several 130-mm heavy artillery pieces and ammunition for use in the border front against Vietnamese forces.

Admiral Supha's team will include about 10 officers of the Supreme Command and will leave for China on 1 June. As guest of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Admiral Supha and his team will visit several arms factories and observe military exercises during their 1-week stay. After China, Admiral Supha and his team will proceed to South Korea and Japan to meet with military leaders of these two countries and see their arms factories. Admiral Supha and his team are scheduled to return to Bangkok on 15 June.

LOCAL OFFICIAL SAYS BOATS SEIZED IN THAI WATERS

BK180947 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 May 87

[Excerpt] Malaysian arrests of Thai fishermen have become a frequent problem. Malaysia has charged that Thai fishing boats violate its waters, while Thailand claims that the boats have been arrested in Thai waters and that the latest arrests were made when the boats were returning from a joint fishing venture with Indonesia, although the boats had proper transit documents.

Two Thai fishing boats with a total of 31 crewmen were seized recently by Malaysia while returning from a joint fishing venture with Indonesia in Indonesian waters. One of the seized boats, "Lap Samut 1," is valued at more than 7 million baht. Malaysia charged that the two boats from Pattani Province illegally fished in its waters and towed the two boats to Kuala Terengganu, where the Thai consul has tried unsuccessfully to gain the release of the boat and their crew. Malaysia has insisted that the boats will be seized and their crews put on trial. This issue has become a problem for the fishing sector in Pattani Province.

[Begin Pattani Governor Wirot Ratcharak recording] The Malaysian seizure of Thai fishing boats has created an enormous problem for the fishermen of Pattani. Justifying its seizure, Malaysia has charged that the boats were fishing in its waters. It is a fact Thai fishing boats use modern equipment -- radar, sonar, and satellite gear -- which accurately tells where they are fishing -- what longitude and latitude. My information is that the recently seized Thai boats did not violate Malaysian waters. The seizures have badly angered Pattani fishermen, who have charged that Malaysian officials have behaved like pirates by seizing boats in Thai waters and towing them to Malaysian waters. [end recording] [passage omitted]

JAPANESE ENVOY TALKS ON ASEAN, BILATERAL ISSUES

BK180155 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 87 p 5

[Text] Mr Akitane Kiuchi, the Japanese ambassador to Thailand, sat down on Friday for over one hour for an exclusive interview with NATION Editor Sutthichai Yun on a wide range of issues including the latest ASEAN protest against the stepped-up trade between Tokyo and Hanoi and the fertilizer project here. Here are excerpts from the interview:

Q: Mr Ambassador, ASEAN has submitted a diplomatic protest note of sorts to the Japanese government over the reported signing of an agreement of assistance by a Japanese trading firm, Nissho Iwai, with Vietnam. What is your reaction to that?

A: Well, the president of Nissho Iwai was in Vietnam recently but he didn't sign an economic assistance agreement or anything of that sort. There was a 'minutes of the meeting' but no aid agreement.

The trading firm and Vietnamese officials agreed to explore the possibility of increasing trade. But it is important to note that the intention of Japanese trading firms in trying to get more trade out of Vietnam is to recover some of the debts owed by Vietnam to them. Vietnam owes these Japanese trading firms a total of about 60 billion yen and that's only the debts Hanoi owes the private sector of Japan. It also has debts with the Japanese government which has made no move to recover the debts so far.

For the private sector, however, this is a serious issue. That's why they are trying to get back some of what they had lost. And one way of settling the debts is for the Japanese trading firms to get Vietnamese goods in repayment of the debts instead of getting cash. Nissho itself has about one-tenth of the total debts Hanoi owes to all the trading firms in Japan.

This, I believe, is the essence of the activity by Nissho Iwai which has caused an uproar in ASEAN recently.

Q: Other Japanese trading firms have also tried to get into Vietnam in the same way, haven't they?

A: Yes, they are all trying to recover some of the debts from Vietnam otherwise they would stand to lose everything.

Q: Why not? Is there anything to the timing in this connection?

A: Because Nissho has decided to set up an office in Hanoi for the first time instead of the previous practice of sending its executives to Hanoi from time to time but the office is a small one-man office anyway. No big deal. The office, located in a hotel room, was set up last fall.

Q: Does that mean that the Japanese government's policy remains unchanged toward Vietnam as far as the economic assistance freeze is concerned?

A: Right. What has happened has been carried out by the private sector of Japan. In fact, it is obvious that we in the government have not encouraged them to do so. We have asked them to maintain a low profile and keep quiet, meaning that the volume of trade with Vietnam should remain small.

In my personal view, even if they want to go big in trading with Vietnam, it would be quite a difficult task because of the constraints on the Vietnamese side. This is due to the problems related to the economic system, structure and the mentality of Vietnamese officials -- which are far, far different from the businessmen in Bangkok. We can expect positive response from here but never in Hanoi. The Vietnamese may know how to fight a guerrilla war but they don't know anything yet about how to conduct business. If they want to do business with us, they would have to be flexible. And, of course, first of all, they have to pull out of Kampuchea.

Q: One newspaper report suggested recently that when the ASEAN protest note on this issue was submitted to the Japanese foreign ministry, it was rejected outright. Is that true?

A: No, that's not true at all. We are on very good terms with all ASEAN ambassadors. We do understand your concern. So, the note was accepted with understanding. What we hope is that the ASEAN countries will understand the fact. The reality is that we can't possibly strike any deal with the Vietnamese. That's why there should be no worry on ASEAN's part on this issue.

Q: I think part of the apprehension on the part of ASEAN was that the deal between Nissho Iwai with Vietnam was to offer certain economic assistance to that country -- something which had never been done before and could well set a precedent -- a sort of a semi-official approach toward Vietnam to offer economic assistance. Would that be a valid interpretation at all?

A: There is no agreement to offer assistance by Nissho to Vietnam under the latest move. What they have agreed upon was to increase trade between Nissho and Vietnam. But how? That's a big question. After all, Nissho won't be able to find too many items it could buy or import from Hanoi in the first place.

Q: There was a press report this morning from Tokyo that Nissho Iwai has pulled out its representative from Hanoi as a result of the ASEAN protest. What do you think of that?

A: I don't think they had to over-react. They have after all behaved in a correct manner so far. There is nothing wrong in having a one-man office there. In my view, that's all right. And even if they were to increase the size of the staff there, it wouldn't change the picture too much anyway. The staff members there, however, would have a hard time in Hanoi because there won't be too much business to conduct and they would feel very lonely, ready to come to Bangkok any time. Certainly, they would prefer Bangkok any day.

Q: Do you think Japan has cleared up all the doubts from ASEAN, the United States, China or even Vietnam?

A: Not completely, no. But I am relaxed and optimistic over this issue. There may be some noise over the matter when the ASEAN foreign ministers meet in Singapore in the middle of June and the post-meeting dialogue with other countries there. But we are ready to explain our position. There should be no worry on the part of our friends on this issue because of the structure and realities in Vietnam.

Q: Vietnam has also accused ASEAN of trying to block Japan's aid to Hanoi. How does that affect you?

A: Vietnam's criticism of ASEAN's stand on this issue has helped me a lot. In fact, Hanoi's statement has helped me to convince the foreign ministry back in Tokyo that whatever they are thinking, there is no reason why we should be thinking of offering aid to Vietnam until they pull troops out of Kampuchea. In this regard, I must thank Hanoi for making my task much easier.

Q: How does Japan view the upcoming ASEAN summit in Manila toward the end of the year?

A: We are following it with great interest but we don't know whether we will be invited to be an observer there. But of course, Japan will be watching the development very closely, particularly because the emphasis of the summit is expected to be economic cooperation among the ASEAN countries.

Thailand is in very good shape economically. Singapore may be better off this year but things remain tough. Malaysia has problems with the lower prices of oil and gas. Indonesia has also faced similar obstacles. So, Japan is ready to help if we can be of help. We have to be useful. We don't, of course, want to appear to be pushing too hard on any particular area. But if we were asked to do something, we would certainly consider it.

Q: There have been suggestions that Japan should set up something like a "Marshall Plan" to help ASEAN. Is that something that is really being discussed?

A: I don't like the term "Marshall Plan" because that applied to the American plan when Europe was devastated by a serious war. But ASEAN today is much better off and is enjoying peace and prosperity to an extent. But we do have a problem on how to recycle the foreign currencies we have been accumulating as a result of the appreciation of the yen and the trade surplus against the United States. We are worried because the US is not doing too well. Of course, we have to bear part of the blame because we have been accused of having closed our domestic market to American goods. But the blame should also be put on our American friends.

In England, the economy suffered because of the labour unions but in America, it is suffering because the shareholders of various companies are too strong. Directors of companies in the US, instead of improving the performance of the firms, try to satisfy the shareholders. That's why they don't have long-term perspective of the situation. They have to satisfy the short-term benefits of the demanding shareholders. The chairmen or managers of various companies in the US tend to want big salaries and bonuses so that they could retire happily. That's very unfortunate because they don't take the long-term view. That's why the yen appreciation has not improved the trade balance between the US and Japan.

We have tried to assist our neighbours such as ASEAN countries, China, India etc... But there aren't enough projects proposed to us. That's why the economic assistance from Japan to Thailand has not developed fast or substantially enough. This is the same with Indonesia -- and the problem is the same: lack of good projects to be financed.

That's a headache. There just aren't enough sound projects to come under Japanese assistance programmes. We don't want to raise money simply to boost the aid figures. After all, this is not a donation. There must be a good number of sound projects to be funded and we find that lacking.

Q: I have heard that Japan plans to set up an "ASEAN Fund" to help ASEAN countries in various ways. How true is this?

A: Well, this is a concept we have been discussing. It may become a reality before the ASEAN summit toward the end of this year.

Q: How does the concept work?

A: In my personal view, I see this programme as a fund with a high degree of mobility. It should be used for all kinds of economic development. But again, the views among ASEAN members may be divergent on this count. Of course, the question of priorities will be discussed among ASEAN countries and that's where the issue will become complicated.

Q: How much would the ASEAN Fund start off with?

A: The amount has not been fixed. It remains to be discussed and we have to consult our ASEAN friends first. Maybe other countries may complain that we are too much in favour of ASEAN. The concept was designed to promote the assistance to ASEAN. It's still a vague idea but I think there will be more room for manoeuvre and decision-making on the side of ASEAN, instead of the Japanese side scrutinizing all the details of projects.

Q: Would the ASEAN Fund replace the current bilateral aid programmes?

A: I still believe that serious discussions on aid could be effectively done only through bilateral discussions after all. I don't see how multilateral discussion could be carried out effectively. In my view, although it may be called ASEAN Fund, the final decision on such assistance will probably be on a bilateral basis.

Q: How long has this idea been floated back in Japan?

A: Only recently -- because of the sudden accumulation of foreign assets in Japan -- something like the petrodollar surplus among the OPEC countries when the oil prices were very high.

Q: Will the establishment of the ASEAN Fund be announced at the ASEAN summit?

A: I have no idea.

Q: Talking about ASEAN not having enough sound projects for Japanese assistance, are you still discussing the fertilizer project with the Thai government?

A: Not discussing -- following with great interest. The picture is not so bright. But personally, I believe that a fertilizer plant is very necessary for Thailand. This is because you are a big country. In ten years' time, your population will be more than 65 million, if not 70 million. It would be no use to promote agriculture in arid land such as the Sahara. But here, you have plenty of water and sun and your farmers are very competent. You already have all the resources to turn Thailand into a major agricultural nation. Agro-industry has started off here well. If you want to boost agricultural productivity, it's not by expanding the arable land. There are limitations. One option is a better control system on the use of water and the other is fertilizer.

You must think about the future -- Thailand will be the centre geographically to assist the region in agriculture. By that time, if Thailand doesn't have a single fertilizer plant, that would be very strange and unfortunate. This fertilizer project here was started in 1981 and was decided upon in 1982. This has taken five to six years. And don't forget that it may take ten years before you will really have the plant. Don't forget that oil prices have also been on the rise. It was only eight dollars per barrel about six months ago. Today, it has hit nearly 19 dollars per barrel in New York. It may not rise much higher but in a few years, it could go up to 25 dollars. So, if you leave your agriculture to be totally dependent on outside factors, you wouldn't be in a position to really promote agriculture.

This is again my personal view but the government must help. No private company can deal with farmers. When farming business has to be dealt with, the state must come in. I don't care if the money comes from the US or West Germany or Japan but I do sincerely believe that Thailand should have a fertilizer plant of its own. This is for the sake of national interest.

Q: But the request from the National Fertilizer Corporation [NFC] to fix the exchange rate between the yen and the dollar for the scheme was not accepted.

A: The request from the NFC was too much, I believe. Obviously, the Japanese contractors say it's not for them to save everything the Thai side would stand to lose. The appreciation of the yen has two sides: you have gained through higher exports to Japan in terms of garments and precious stones etc... but again, there is also the negative side. The fertilizer contractors can't possibly offset the loss in this instance.

I understand also that they have already reduced the cost by 10 per cent which is quite a lot by shifting the sources of supply for the project to some dollar-based countries. That comes to a total of about 10 per cent reduction in the costs. Maybe, some people do not appreciate their efforts in this regard.

I must also point out that for the yen loan, repayment starts only ten years from the time it is borrowed and the repayment is spread over 20 years after that. That means a total of 30 years. And nobody knows what will happen to the yen by then. This element must be taken into account.

Q: Are you encouraged by reports that Gen Chawalit (Yongchaiyut) has expressed his support for the fertilizer project?

A: That's a domestic affair on which I would not be in a position to comment.

Q: But somebody saw you at Gen Chawalit's office recently. Did you discuss the project with him?

A: I meet Gen Chawalit from time to time. Yes, I met the general last week also. We discussed the relations between our two countries (laughter). Yes, he is very practical and realistic. He doesn't waste his time and gets to the point very quickly.

Q: Investments from Japan have been rising very rapidly here recently. How do you see the trend and the effects related to it?

A: The higher investments from Japan will be very good for Thailand and the trend is in line with the strong yen. It's all right with the big and medium-sized industries but I am concerned over the small-sized industries moving here. If they find that business doesn't do too well, they may just flee the country, leaving behind problems here such as workers who may find themselves suddenly jobless. I don't want to discourage them of course from coming here. But we must bear this in mind as well. One way to prevent that problem is for the authorities to work closely with them.

According to our figures, the share of Japanese investments in Thailand during January and February this year reached 51 per cent of the total foreign investments here, compared to the previous 20 per cent share.

Q: On the foreign affairs front, how has the leadership change in Moscow affected Japan?

A: The change in the leadership in the Soviet Union has been encouraging. It is better than before. We have detected some positive change in a way although the dispute over the four islands remains a major problem and that issue may take another 100 years to settle.

Q: What positive signs has Japan detected from the Soviet Union recently?

A: They need economic cooperation from us especially in terms of technology. But we can't offer technology to a great extent because of the restrictions as a member of COCOM (the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls which regulates strategic Western exports). We may be able to offer computer or software technology to the Soviet Union but America will never allow us to do so. And I don't think such technology transfer is imminent in the near future anyway.

Q: Any positive signs from Vietnam's new leaders?

A: No. They remain unchanged. In 1981, I met Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi and he told me that Vietnam would never beg Japan for help. I respect that kind of independent stand. But if they stay that way, there would be no progress for that country.

NGUYEN THANH BINH TALKS WITH YELTSIN IN MOSCOW

BK181554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the CPV Committee of Hanoi Municipality headed by Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, has been visiting Moscow since 13 May.

The delegation has paid a floral tribute at Lenin's Mausoleum and the Tomb of Unknown Soldiers at the foot of the wall of the Kremlin and visited the home of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in Gorkiy.

The delegation also called at and studied the activities of the House for Political Education of the Moscow City party committee, the October District party committee, some federation of production enterprises, and a new housing development estate.

At the office of the Moscow City Soviet, Comrade (Shakin), chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee, exchanged views and experience with the Vietnamese delegation on the activities of various Soviet organizations of Moscow, especially in the current reform process in the Soviet Union.

On 16 May, Comrade Yeltin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, received the delegation. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh and Comrade Yeltsin exchanged views on the situation and operational experience of the two party organizations in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. The two sides pointed out the abundant potentials of, and prospects for, further strengthening and developing the comprehensive relations between the two capitals, especially in the field of cooperation in production development and in serving the people's life.

HANOI REPORTS NGUYEN VAN LINH'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

BK181534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, now on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union, arrived in Moscow on the morning 18 May 1987.

Accompanying Comrade Nguyen Van Linh were Comrades Do Muoi, Nguyen Co Thach, Hong Ha, Hoang Bich Son, Dau Ngoc Xuan, Nguyen Manh Cam, and le Xuan Tung.

At the Vnukovo Airport, the Vietnamese and Soviet national flags were seen flying. Standing out were slogans written in Vietnamese and Russian languages which read: "Warmly welcome Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's official friendship visit to the Soviet Union."

Welcoming Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage at the aircraft ramp were Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU's Moscow City party committee; and Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also present were PRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hor Nam Hong and LPDR Charge d'Affaires in the Soviet Union (Khamchan), and a large number of Vietnamese cadres working at the Vietnamese Embassy and other organs representing Vietnam in the Soviet Union, representatives of Vietnamese cadres now undergoing training, students, on-the-job trainees, and researchers in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage warmly embraced various leading Soviet party comrades and those Soviet children who presented flowers to them. The Moscow Military Region's Security Guard Unit lined up as a guard of honor. The military band played the anthems of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Ligachev reviewed the troops representing the three Soviet Armed Services. Military units paraded past in welcoming Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage. Escorted by motorcyclists, the motorcade taking Comrade Ngyuen Van Linh to the Kremlin drove through many Moscow streets bedecked with the national flags of the two countries and with many slogans which read: "Long Live the CPV, the Victorious Vanguard Brigade of the Vietnamese People," "Warmly Welcome the Laboring People of the SRV," and "Long Live the Unbreakable Friendship Between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

At the Georgiy Yevskiy Great Hall in the Kremlin, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly welcomed and embraced Comrade Nguyen Van Linh.

CPV'S NGUYEN VAN LINH PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For Soviet media coverage of the visit to the USSR by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, including his meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SIHANOUK RESIGNATION FROM CGDK PRESIDENCY REPORTED

BK170420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Foreign sources reported that on 7 May Sihanouk announced that he has decided to resign from the post of chairman of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] for 1 year starting from 7 May 1987 to 7 May 1988 and that he will stop all diplomatic and other activities for the Democratic Kampuchea during that period. A Thai paper THE NATION said the fact that Sihanouk resigned from the chairmanship of the CGDK was to protest recent attacks by the Khmer Rouge against his troops. A Western diplomat in Beijing said that Sihanouk's decision stemmed from his differences with Son Sann.

Commenting on this announcement by Sihanouk, AFP said that Sihanouk's decision indicated failure by the CGDK -- comprising three factions of Sihanouk, Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge -- in solving its internal differences which are becoming more severe. This is an unfavorable development for some ASEAN countries which are supporting various Khmer reactionary groups to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people.

DAO DUY TUNG MEETS WITH CAMBODIAN DELEGATION

OW181921 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18 -- A group of Kampuchean officials led by Apdoun Kodouan [name as received], vice chairman of the committee for nationalities of the Kampuchean National Assembly, has paid a two-week visit to Vietnam. While here, it had working sessions with the commission for information and training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and made a study tour of Hanoi and the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Than Hoa and Vinh Phu.

The guests were received by Dao Duy Tung, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

HO CHI MINH CITY-MANILA FLIGHTS BEGIN 1 JUNE

BK170950 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] A Philippine aviation delegation led by Mr (Kesada), deputy head of the Philippine Aviation Department in charge of foreign affairs visited Vietnam 11-15 May to hold talks with the Vietnamese Civil Aviation General Department delegation on establishing the Manila-Ho Chi Minh City flight route.

As of 1 June this year aircraft of the Philippine and Vietnamese Aviation Departments will start their regular flights on every Monday.

AMITY GROUP EXTENDS SYMPATHY TO PRC FIRE VICTIMS

OW151608 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15 -- The Vietnam-China Friendship Association has extended its profound sympathy to the China-Vietnam Friendship Association over the material and human losses caused by a great forest fire to the people in Heilongjiang Province.

The message of sympathy wishes for quick normalization of life in the stricken area.

NGYUEN NGOC TRIU VISITS HA NAM NINH, THAI BINH

BK170936 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] The Ministries of Agriculture and Food Industry recently organized an inspection tour of some areas planted with new rice strains resistant to brown planthopper and rice blast in Ha Nam Ning and Thai Binh provinces.

In the extremely difficult conditions caused by natural calamities and harmful insects and diseases, the production of this year's winter-spring grain in some northern provinces is expected to drop sharply compared with the previous winter-spring crops. However, in the areas planted with the new pest- and disease-resistant strains, though little insecticide is required, rice yields may still reach 3.5-5 metric tons per hectare.

In Vu Ban District, Ha Nam Ning Province, the Le Loi Cooperative was one rated weak and deficient. In the 1986 winter-spring crop, due to its use of the pest-susceptible strains, the cooperative suffered a loss of 90 Mau of rice to planthopper ravage -- a 50 percent drop in grain output compared to 1985 -- despite the fact that 4 metric tons of insecticides and 4 metric tons of oil had been sprayed to control the pest. In this year's winter-spring crop, the Le Loi Cooperative changed the crop cultivation pattern and switched to planting mainly planthopper- and rice blast-resistant strains such as C-37, CR-203, 1820, and so forth. Thanks to this, it needed to apply only a small amount of pesticide to exterminate leaf folders.

In Thai Binh Province in particular, all localities grew 219 hectares of the strain 17494, thereby achieving a rice yield of more than 5 metric tons per hectare in some places such as the Tan Hoa Cooperative, Vu Thu District.

After the tour, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, remarked that the 1986-1987 winter-spring crop was beset by many difficulties caused by natural calamities and harmful insects and diseases, but the localities had made great efforts to overcome these problems. Generally speaking, the grain output of this crop was smaller than that of the previous winter-spring crops, nevertheless some tasks had been done well. Therefore, objective factors and subjective guidance must be seriously and specifically reconsidered to draw experience for production work.

VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION MEETS IN HANOI 14-15 MAY

BK181246 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] The Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] Central Committee met in Hanoi from 14 to 15 May to review its leadership and guidance of the women's movement over the past 5 years, to adopt the contents of the VWU Central Committee's report, and other draft documents to be presented to the Sixth National Women's Congress scheduled to open on 19 May.

After listening to the views contributed by the women's unions at all levels throughout the country concerning the leadership of the VWU Central Committee's leadership in its past term, the conference unanimously noted: Over the past 5 years, in the light of the directives and resolutions of the party and state, the VWU Central Committee has made numerous efforts to organize and lead the women's movement in achieving the socioeconomic objective and to strive to ensure the interests of women and children. The movement of new women for national construction and defense has undergone a new step of development.

On the basis of the democratic discussions held at the local congresses, the conference of the VWU Central Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution, draft statutes, and projected composition of the new VWU Central Committee to be presented to the Sixth national Women's Congress.

TRUONG CHINH, OTHERS ATTEND WOMEN'S CONGRESS

BK190631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT May 87

[Text] This morning, 19 May, the Sixth Vietnamese Women's Congress opened at the historic Ba Dinh Conference Hall. More than 1,000 delegates, including 700 official ones, from all localities of the country attended.

Attending the congress and participating in its presidium were Comrades Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Pham The Duet, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU]; and Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

Also taking part in the presidium were representatives of comrade veteran revolutionaries, women's unions at various levels, women of all strata, various religions, ethnic minority groups, and labor and armed forces heroes.

Ms Vidya Munshi, member of the Standing Committee of the National Women's Federation of India, head of the WIDF delegation; Ms (Kulaleva Raisha), head of the Soviet women's delegation; Ms Phetsamon Lasasimma, head of the Lao women's delegation; and Ms Mean Sam-An, head of the Cambodian delegation, also participated in the presidium.

Amid a cozy and joyous atmosphere, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh read an opening speech. Following this opening speech, children of the capital presented fresh and colorful floral bouquets to the presidium members. Comrade Nguyen Thi Nhu then presented the report of the VWU Central Committee.

The report pointed out: The sixth national party congress assessed the achievements and drew experience from activities over the past 5 years. It set forth the socioeconomic tasks and objectives for the remaining years of the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism and laid down the main guidelines and objectives for socioeconomic development for the 1986-90 5-year period.

The sixth party congress marked an important reorientation and renovation of the party leadership in all fields of social life. In the economic field, it is a reorientation of the deployment of the economic structure and investment structure and a renovation of economic policies and the management mechanism aimed at exploiting all potentials of the country, liberating production capabilities, rapidly increasing social product, and achieving the objective of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and stabilizing and improving the people's living standards. In the social field, it is a formulation of social policies aimed at bringing into play the human factor, viewing service to people as the highest goal of all activities, building fine social relations, and realizing social justice.

To implement the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and respond to the aspirations and confidence of women of all strata, the Sixth National Vietnamese Women's Congress will evaluate the real situation of the women's movement and the activities of women's unions at all echelons in the past years. It will set forth realistic tasks to organize and motivate women of all strata to enthusiastically participate in successfully carrying out the socioeconomic objectives laid down by the sixth national party congress and, at the same time, to care for the interests and livelihood of women and children and to continue the cause of women's liberation.

The report comprised two parts, with part one entitled: The Women's Movement and Activities of the VWU; and part two: Orientations of the Women's Movement and Tasks of the VWU for 1987-90.

In the opening session this morning, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, made a speech. After commending, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the achievements of the women's movement in the past, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam stressed: Women have an extremely important role in fulfilling the objectives and tasks set forth by the party resolution. To achieve these objectives, women's unions from the central to local levels must, first of all, really renovate their way of thinking in their work, renovate their operational methods, and renovate their cadre work. They must firmly grasp the first lesson in the resolution of the party congress, namely to consider the people as the roots, and realize the slogan: All for the people and by the people. They must base themselves on these basic viewpoints in pondering the union's tasks and work and in implementing the resolutions of the party and state.

Ms Vidya Munshi, member of the Standing Committee of the India Women's Federation and head of the WIDF delegation, and Ms (Kulaleva Raisha), head of the Soviet women's delegation, read their greetings.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ANNOUNCES SEVERING TIES WITH LIBYA

BK190721 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The Australian Government has decided to break diplomatic relations with Libya. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, made the announcement at a press conference in the national capital, Canberra, saying that a decision had been made to close the Libyan People's Bureau in that city. He said the head of the bureau had been given 10 days to leave Australia.

Mr Hawke said it was not in Australia's domestic interests nor was it in the Pacific region's interests to give the Libyans a base in Australia for what he called destabilizing activities. The Australian Government's move follows several months of concern about an increasing Libyan influence in the Pacific and support for militant aboriginal activists in Australia.

HAYDEN CURTAILS EUROPEAN TOUR; HAWKE CANCELS TRIP

BK190305 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 19 May 87

[Excerpt] The prime minister has cancelled a day of engagement in Adelaide and is returning to Canberra because of the situation in Fiji. A spokesman for Mr Hawke said in Canberra, the prime minister had received urgent communications from New Zealand earlier today, particularly concerning the hijacking of an Air New Zealand plane. The hijack has since ended. The spokesman said that as a result of the latest incident, the prime minister believed he now needed to meet senior ministers and be informed of the situation minute to minute.

The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has cut short his trip to Europe and is flying back to Australia. Officials in Canberra said Mr Hayden's return reflected Australia's concern of the deterioration of the situation in Fiji. The foreign minister was not due back until next week.

Earlier, Mr Hawke defended his government's reaction to the crisis in Fiji. Speaking on the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's television program: Four Corners, Mr Hawke said he did not believe the time has come for more decisive action. [passage omitted]

HAYDEN SEEKING POSSIBLE ROLE IN ARMS CONTROL

BK150548 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] A meeting of Australia's European ambassadors has discussed the possibility of a prominent role for Australia in East-West arms control negotiations. Speaking after the meeting, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, said as a result of sharing early-warning facilities with the United States and its influence and knowledge of the Pacific region gave Australia a claim to a voice in arms control discussions.

The AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS [AAP] news agency says that Mr Hayden was buoyed by what officials regarded as a highly successful Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] meeting in Paris this week.

It said Mr Hayden was keen to promote Australian involvement in a wider range of issues. Yesterday, the OECD agreed to sweeping measures designed to narrow the imbalance in world trade and to reduce agricultural subsidies.

Mr Hayden said that Australia was not solely responsible for the breakthrough in Paris but could take maximum credit for agreement being reached. He said in the same way, it could play a part in arms negotiations and other areas vital to world peace.

Mr Hayden said Australian officials in Moscow had been talking for some time with their Soviet counterparts on a wide range of arms-related subjects.

HAWKE REJECTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON FIJI

LD181009 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke has rejected the idea of immediate economic sanctions against the military regime in Fiji and said he could see no way Australia could become involved militarily. However, he said the Navy could be used to get Australian citizens out of Fiji if they were threatened by violence. At this stage there would be no economic sanctions.

[Begin Hawke recording] It's not an option which is entertaining the mind of my government at this point, because I would hope that by the things that we're saying, by the increasing strength with which now others are saying the same thing, that those within Fiji who have the capacity for a longer term vision of the welfare of that society will see that the welfare of Fiji into the future demands the restoration of the legitimate government of Dr Bavadra. [end recording]

Mr Hawke also said the Australian Government had made strong representations against the illtreatment of journalists in Fiji. This follows the brief overnight detention of two Radio Australia reporters and one from the BBC.

The Australian consul in Suva was also detained and the Australian High Commission has accused Fijian authorities of breaking an international agreement guaranteeing the rights of diplomats abroad. The deputy high commissioner, Mr (Peter Stanford), said the detention of Andrew Engel was a clear breach of a Geneva convention covering consular activities, and the commission had lodged a strong protest. Mr (Stanford) said the commission had also objected to what he called the harassment of a large contingent of Australian reporters now in Fiji.

Wants Bavadra's Consent on Elections

BK190930 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says that if elections are to be held in Fiji, they should go ahead only if agreed by the deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra, in consultation with Fiji's governor general. Mr Hawke has also written to the Commonwealth secretary general, Mr Shridath Ramphal. In his letter, Mr Hawke suggested that Mr Ramphal should issue a statement making it clear that the only legitimate government in Fiji is that of Dr Bavadra.

Mr Hawke has also written to Fiji's governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, and Dr Bavadra stating the Australian Government's belief that the only circumstances in which elections should be held is following talks between those two men.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS DIPLOMAT'S DETENTION IN FIJI

BK181024 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Canberra, May 18 (AFP) -- The Australian Government Monday protested strongly against the detention of the first secretary of the Australian High Commission in Suva and the harassment and detention of Australian journalists.

Acting Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the action against Andrew Engel was a "gross violation of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations" and the harassment of the journalists "unwarranted." "Mr. Engel was carrying out his official responsibilities on behalf of the journalists. It has been stated that the safety of foreigners in Fiji would be guaranteed," Mr. Evans said. "This unwarranted detention of the Australian diplomat and journalists clearly brings into doubt the statements of the military authorities," Mr. Evans said. "The Australian Government condemns this latest action by the Fijian military forces and calls upon them to recognise and abide by Fiji's international obligations to facilitate the activities of accredited diplomats," he said.

Mr. Evans said the Australian High Commission in Suva had conveyed the government's protest to the Fijian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ACTING MINISTER CITED ON 'ODD COMPROMISE' IN FIJI

BK181135 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 18 May 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The acting Australian foreign affairs minister, Senator Evans, says it appears that an odd compromise had been reached [in Fiji]. He said the semblance of constitutional propriety had been maintained but not the substance. He said even if the Fijian governor general recognized the military regime, the Australian Government would not contemplate recognition for the foreseeable future. Senator Evans is talking to reporter Paul Murphy.

[Begin recording] [Evans] The most sense we can make of the situation is that it does represent some kind of rather odd compromise, in which the semblance of constitutional propriety and continuity is being maintained but not the substance. And I think the key sentence in the governor general's speech that we heard earlier on might well prove to be the one that said: It is constitutionally impossible for me to recognize the legitimacy of the Council of Ministers, which the regime has appointed. In other words, impossible to recognize legitimacy of a council which the regime has appointed but it may be possible to recognize legitimacy of a Council of Ministers which I have appointed as governor general. And I suspect, although we have no detailed knowledge yet, but that is what's going on, and it is some kind of compromise like that, which is, of course, a pretty unhappy compromise in terms of basic democratic principles.

[Murphy] [Words indistinct] have seen the imprisoned prime minister, Bavadra?

[Evans] I haven't had any information to that effect yet. I know they have been trying to all day, but it wasn't of course, contemplated that we would be likely to get much access to him. What he wanted to do is, of course, discuss the state of affairs with him and to get his views on the situation, and what is likely to change, and just what kind of assistance he thinks it would be appropriate for Australia to provide.

We have, of course, been in fairly regular contact with the governor general and other people in Fiji, so we've got as good an idea as we can as to what is going on, but I'm still very confused.

[Murphy] What sort of assistance are we thinking of now?

[Evans] Well, it's very difficult to go, for the moment anyway, beyond what we have been doing, which is expressing our very strong views and mounting appropriate political pressures, refusing to recognize the new regime. We are being urged in some quarters to be looking more carefully and closely at possible economic action of one kind or another involving trade or aid or flights and so on. All those options are on the table, are all under consideration, but each one of them raises enormously complex issues, such as who are these likely to hurt and who are these likely to help.

[Murphy] Senator, [word indistinct] Army chief, where is he now?

[Evans] He is still to my knowledge in Sydney. I think he has been effectively neutralized. He doesn't...[changes thought] He is not terribly keen to go home until the situation resolves itself. He is certainly not keen to go if what awaits him is to be arrested at the other end.

[Murphy] Well, without pressing you, is he in a motel, or Victoria Barracks, or where?

[Evans] He is somewhere in Sydney at the moment, but beyond that I prefer not to be specific.

[Murphy] Is he considering going back and are we going to help him?

[Evans] No, he is a free agent. He will go back when he chooses to, and there has been no suggestion of him requesting any form of logistic support to get back there, and I think he will just make his own way back when he feels the situation is such that he can.

[Murphy] What are you advising him?

[Evans] We're not advising him on anything. He is making up his own mind. He is in contact with the governor general or has been in the last few days, and is making up his own mind as to which one he wants to do. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE ON POSSIBILITY OF EVACUATION FROM FIJI

BK151217 Hong Kong AFP in English 1151 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Wellington, May 15 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Friday his country's Armed Forces were ready to evacuate New Zealanders from Fiji. But he doubted the immediate need to stage such an operation.

Six military transport aircraft were on standby, while a Navy frigate was due in Suva Friday night, ready to shift New Zealanders from Fiji after a bloodless coup there Thursday, he said.

But Mr Lange admitted that as of Friday afternoon, reports had indicated that the Fijian capital was calm, New Zealanders there were safe, and that he doubted -- "at present" -- the need for an evacuation. About 2,000 New Zealanders lie in Fiji. Another 1,000 are said to be there on holidays.

Observers said New Zealand was still hoping that Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau would reassert his constitutional authority and control. Mr Lange said Ratu Ganilau was held in the "profoundest respect by the military and civilian population of Fiji." But he had sharp words for former Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, who led Fiji for 17 years until elections last month and who was named Friday as foreign minister in an interim government.

Mr Lange said his "continued silence (on post-election protests in Fiji) has allowed for the extraordinary planning (for the coup) that seems to have taken place."

"A few words two or three weeks ago in support of the constitutional process would have averted all of this," Mr Lange said. While there was "no evidence that links him explicitly in the coup," there was evidence that those planning it "were hoping to use his mantle, which he has willingly offered them."

"Clearly that is so, and he's now offering active support."

LANGE NOTES POSSIBLE SUPPORT OF FIJI TROOPS OVERSEAS

BK180921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 18 May 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpt] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, has said that his country would consider supporting Fiji military forces now outside Fiji if they wanted to resist the military coup. At present, the Fijian Army commander in chief is in Australia. Forty-seven officers are receiving training in New Zealand, and two battalions are on United Nations service in the Middle East. (Kevin McQuillan) reports from New Zealand.

[Begin McQuillan recording] The New Zealand Government has until today declined to comment on the possible use of force to restore the democratically elected government of Dr Timoci Bavadra since it was kidnapped and deposed by a military coup last Thursday. However, Mr Lange has now confirmed that he has received a letter from Dr Bavadra calling for whatever help necessary to restore his government.

Mr Lange has been kept up to date with events in Fiji through the New Zealand Foreign Affairs Department, the New Zealand high commissioner, and through regular contacts with his Australian counterpart, Mr Bob Hawke.

Mr Lange has now said he would consider military intervention in Fiji. He says a majority of the troops serving overseas are supporters of the deposed coalition government, and the Army commander now in Sydney has the potential to lead troops that far outweigh the rebels. He says, however, there should be concern about a civil war if that were to happen.

On the question of support, Mr Lange says the New Zealand Government would consider getting loyal troops back to Fiji by providing logistics support. [passage omitted]
[end recording]

FIJINEW ZEALAND AIRLINER SEIZED AT NADI AIRPORT

NC182155 Paris AFP in English 2149 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Wellington, May 19 (AFP) -- An Air New Zealand Boeing-747 airliner was seized on the tarmac Tuesday at Nadi Airport, in Fiji, by a man claiming to be carrying dynamite and demanding to be flown to Libya, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said here.

The man, a Fijian member of the Air New Zealand ground staff at the airport, seized the plane, which was en route from Narita in Japan to Auckland, with at least 125 people on board, he said. The man boarded the plane, claiming to be carrying dynamite strapped to his body and also carrying a package in his hand, which he said also contained explosives, Mr Lange added.

All 105 passengers aboard the plane, all of them Japanese tourists, were safely evacuated, as well as more than 20 crew, he said. Only a pilot, co-pilot and one crewmember remained aboard the aircraft, which was still on the tarmac at Nadi Airport.

Hijacker's Demands

BK190059 Hong Kong AFP in English 0044 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Wellington, May 19 (AFP) -- AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (AAP) reported from Suva that shortly after 7 a.m. Tuesday (2100 GMT Monday), Ahmjed Ali joined passengers boarding the Air New Zealand jumbo jet and walked through to the flight deck. He closed the door behind him, then told Captain Graham Gleeson that his Auckland-bound jet was being hijacked. From under his shirt he produced eight sticks of what appeared to be dynamite.

Ali told the air crew that unless Fiji's military government agreed immediately to free deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and his 27 fellow MPs from custody, he would blow up the the plane.

AAP said that the account of the hijack was obtained from an airport employee with access to radio conversations between the aircraft captain and the airport control office.

Meanwhile, NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION reported from Suva that Ali was demanding to be flown to Libya and seeking guarantees for his safety.

New Zealand diplomatic sources said Tuesday morning that the hijacker had been told that his demand for the release of Dr. Bavadra and his ministers would be met.

Ali was reported to be negotiating with a member of the Fiji Police Special Branch.

Hijack Attempt Ends**BK190542 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 19 May 87**

[Text] Nadi, Fiji, May 19 (AFP) -- An Air New Zealand flight engineer hit a hijacker with a whisky bottle to end the takeover of a jumbo jet here Tuesday, a senior civil aviation official said. The hijacker, identified as Ahmjed Ali, a 37-year-old refueller working at the airport, had seized the Boeing 747 on the tarmac at Nadi six hours earlier. Mr. Ali told the aircraft's Captain Graham Gleeson that he was carrying dynamite and threatened to blow up the plane unless Fiji's new military government released Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and his cabinet who have been under house arrest since Thursday's coup, sources said.

The head of the Fiji Civil Aviation Department, Johnny Koroi Tamaha, said that while two other members of the crew distracted the hijacker, the engineer struck him on the head with the bottle. The crew overpowered Mr. Ali and handed him over to police who detained him.

Earlier the manager of airline terminal services, Mr. Ali's employer, had unsuccessfully appealed to him to give himself up. The hijacker had allowed the 105 passengers, who were Japanese tourists, and 21 other crew members to leave the jet which had flown to Nadi from Narita in Japan to refuel. The passengers had continued on in a Japan Airlines aircraft.

Fellow workers said that Mr. Ali had worked for air terminal services for about 17 years, most recently as a refueller. Married with two children, he lives not far from the airport, in Nadi town, they added. His colleagues said he had hinted two days ago that he might be involved in some protest against the military government. "He didn't say what, but he did say he would shortly be in the news," one fellow worker said. Asked if the hijacker had expressed strong views against the coup, his fellow worker said: "Yes, but so have all of us."

In New Zealand, a spokesman for Prime Minister David Lange paid a special tribute to the flight crew. The spokesman said that the Special Air Service force alerted after the hijack remained on standby.

GOVERNOR GENERAL TO APPOINT ADVISERS UNTIL ELECTIONS**BK190713 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0513 GMT 19 May 87**

[From the "Special Edition" of the "International Report" program]

[Text] Fiji's governor general has refused to swear in a military-backed council and has instead decided to appoint a group of advisers to help him run the country until fresh elections can be held. Here's the announcement of the governor general's decision as broadcast over Radio Fiji about 3 hours ago.

[Begin unidentified announcer's recording] Having considered the various options, the governor general has decided that in order to bring the present crisis to the speediest possible conclusion consistent with the principles of the Constitution, he should dissolve Parliament and [words indistinct] the necessary procedure for fresh general elections.

We have been told the governor general will continue to exercise executive authority over Fiji concerned to Section 72 of the Constitution. Subsection 2 of that section of the Constitution empowers the governor general to exercise these powers either directly or through offices subordinate to him. The governor general therefore proposes to appoint a council of advisers to assist him in the administration of the country until a general election is held. The high priority of the council of advisers would be to inquire into the effectiveness and general acceptance of the 1970 Constitution and consider such modifications [words indistinct] the affairs of the people of Fiji. The governor general said that he had taken the step because he had become convinced that he was unable to restore the present parliament and that it was his responsibility to take into account the practical realities of the situation and the social structure of Fiji.

The governor general has the prerogative of mercy and has taken the chief justice's opinion on this matter. He has decided that in order to bring about national reconciliation and national healing, he will grant this prerogative of mercy to those implicated in the illegal seizure of power. He has taken this decision in accordance with his judgment that no useful purpose would be served by vindictiveness which might hinder the (?complete) restoration of legitimacy. The governor general said he would be attending the [word indistinct] council of chiefs and would explain the position to its members.

He said that the people of Fiji should remain calm and go about life as usual while the process of a return to normalcy is being effected.

This message has been endorsed by Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka. [end recording]

SOLDIERS DETAIN AFP REPORTER IN SUVA

BK190500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Sydney, May 19 (AFP) — Soldiers in Fiji's capital, Suva, Tuesday detained AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter Tim Cribb as he was filing a story to the agency's Sydney bureau on the aftermath of the military coup there. Mr. Cribb, an Australian, was dictating by telephone a report on the refusal of Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau to swear in the military regime's Council of Ministers when he had to break off his dictation.

Mr. Cribb told the Sydney bureau that he had been interrupted by soldiers and added: "I am being detained." He could be heard explaining to the soldiers that he was reporting on an official Ministry of Information briefing for newsmen. He was able to say only a few more words before the telephone line was disconnected.

MOKHTAR ON LIBYA TRAINING IRIAN JAYAN REBELS

BK141106 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 8 May 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Thursday that he did not play down the fact that some members of the Irian Jayan Liberation Front are currently having terrorist training in Libya.

New Zealand and Australian officials have expressed serious concern over this report, "but, because we do not react, does not mean that we are paying no attention to the issue," Mokhtar said.

Answering reporters after meeting President Suharto Thursday, Mokhtar said that he believed if the movement is not supported by the people, it will not be successful. [passage omitted]

According to observers, the training was part of Libya's plan to develop its influence in the South Pacific region.

Indonesia has no diplomatic relations with Libya. The two countries, however, are members of OPEC and grouped in the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ISSUE OF FOREIGN DEBT

BK151115 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 2 May 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Green, Amber, or Red?"]

[Text] Speaking in terms of traffic light signals, some people describe our foreign debts as still green. Some others say they have now reached amber but recently some have warned that they are heading for red.

During the 1987 election campaigns, the issue of our foreign debt emerged several times. During this post-election era we are trying to review what issues were discussed during the campaign so we can make use of them in the formulation of the 1988 Broad Outline of State Policy [GBHN].

In this connection, it is necessary to discuss the issue of our foreign debt in a comprehensive manner. In the 1988 GBHN, the government is planning the consolidation of the basic foundations of national development. This will include guidelines to cope with the issue of foreign debt.

As we said earlier, some people still believe that there is no need to worry about our foreign debts because they are comparable to green traffic lights. These people maintain that the foreign debts will not become a burden to our younger generation as they are being used for productive projects in the country and the government always pursues a cautious and wise policy in managing them. Some have even said that the issue of foreign debts can be solved only by increasing production and exporting more Indonesian shrimps. The essence of the green light school of thought is that we should not worry too much about our foreign debts because we can trust the government's economic experts. Hence, there is no need to talk about foreign debt.

However, one of our senior economists, namely Professor Wijoyo Nitisaastro, states that we must be very careful with our foreign debt because they have reached amber. He admitted that along with South Korea, Turkey, and the Philippines, Indonesia belongs to the group of developing countries with massive foreign debts. While Turkey and the Philippines have requested rescheduling, South Korea and Indonesia can still repay their debts in installments. Along with South Korea, Malaysia, and Thailand, Indonesia belongs to the group of developing countries which is able to manage their foreign debt. These are the views of Professor Wijoyo Nitisaastro.

Other economists, including Dr. Dibyo Prabowo from the Cajah Mada University, believe that our economic situation is heading toward the red light. Another economists who works for the Manila-based Asian Development Bank, Kedar Nath Kohli, said that several Asian countries may face serious economic problems and will have to borrow more to finance routine expenditures. As for Indonesia, which has a \$36-billion debt, he wondered: "Where do they end up?" [five preceding words in English]

Professor Wijoyo Nitisaastro earlier warned that the amber light might turn red and such a situation was dangerous.

The issue of foreign debts is obviously inseparable from our overall socioeconomic situation which, in turn, is inseparable from our political situation.

Chairman of the National Private Bankers Association Nyoman Muna once said that the repayment of foreign debt is not as easy as some economists think. He believes that the best way to cope with the problem of foreign debt is through increasing exports and reducing imports.

In view of debate as to whether our foreign debts are in the green, amber, or red light stage, we obviously need an overall and comprehensive analysis so as to formulate short-term and long-term guidelines to deal with the problem.

We are aware that once we fall into the permanent quagmire of debts as is now affecting several Latin American countries, a way out will be very long and difficult.

Therefore, taking advantage of the fact that we are now still in a better position than those Latin American countries, even though we are already in the amber light situation as described by Professor Wijoyo, we ought to start formulating short-term and long-term guidelines to cope with this problem in the context of the socioeconomic and political situation in the country.

Will the process of formulating such guidelines begin among members of our leading economic think-tank group called the technocrats? Will the initiative be taken by the Office of the Coordinating Minister of Economics, Finance, and Industry or the National Planning Agency? Will the House of Representatives play any role in this endeavor?

The important thing is that we should never allow the amber light to become a permanent red light.

MALAYSIAECONOMIC TALKS WITH TURKEY END IN KUALA LUMPUR

TA160634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] The second round of the Turkish-Malaysian Joint Economic Committee meetings has ended in Kuala Lumpur. At the talks, the Turkish delegation was headed by Treasury and Foreign Trade Under Secretary Yavuz Canevi, and the Malaysian delegation was headed by Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary General Abidin Sulong. At the end of the talks it was noted that the volume of bilateral trade will increase in the near future.

Addressing the closing session of the committee, Canevi expressed the hope that Turkish-Malaysian relations will develop but added that more information should be exchanged between the two countries. Sulong said that steps have been taken toward closer cooperation. He said: Private sector representatives should get together more frequently and take measures to develop bilateral trade. ANATOLIA reports that a list of goods to be exchanged between the two countries were also drawn up at the end of the talks. The Turkish delegation will return to Turkey today.

THAI FISHERMEN JAILED FOR FISHERY ENCROACHMENT

BK171330 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Twenty eight Thai fishermen landed in jail today when they could not pay fines totalling 195,000 ringgit imposed the magistrates court in Kota Baharu for encroaching in Malaysian waters. Five others who are under age were, however, cautioned and discharged. The Thais, all from Songkhla, southern Thailand, were charged under Section 51A of the Fishery Act 1985 with encroaching in Malaysian waters. Magistrate Haji (Abdul Salam) ordered the trawlers, including their navigational equipment and fishing gear, to be confiscated.

DAILY DISCUSSES FUTILITY OF COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

BK141539 Kuala Lumpur THE STRAITS TIMES in English 13 May 87 p 10

[Editorial: "A Hopeless Cause"]

[Text] It must be frustrating for the remnants of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) still skulking in the jungles of the Malaysia/Thai border. The violent cause they champion has become history in this part of the world. Nobody wants to know. Communism has a chance of thriving only where severe oppression and poverty can fuel desperate discontent. The leaders and people of Malaysia have worked hard to ensure such conditions do not exist in the country. During the past 30 years of Independence, Malaysians have made it very clear they want to improve their lot through peaceful change rather than bloody revolution. So the message of the CPM has become irrelevant.

Harassed by the security forces of Malaysia and Thailand, needing to extort tribute and supplies from the people they are supposed to be fighting for, the CPM has been finding it difficult to hang on to its followers. Many of them, recognising the hopelessness of their cause, have surrendered to the authorities on both sides of the border. However, the CPM cannot be dismissed completely as an inconsequential nuisance, because of its insistence on violent change. Any letting up of our guard or a sinking into complacency may encourage the CPM to assert itself again.

The Thai authorities have offered amnesty to those communist terrorists willing to lay down their arms, and many have returned to society. But quite a few still persist in their defiance. Malaysian and Thai army units are now coordinating operations in the border areas to drive the message home to these stubborn holdouts -- Red is dead.

18 INJURED IN INTER-PARTY ELECTION CLASH

BK161418 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1249 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Gopeng, Malaysia, May 16 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Eighteen people were reported injured when opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) and ruling coalition party (BN) [Barisan Nasional] supporters clashed outside polling stations Saturday in the most serious incident so far in the Gopeng parliamentary by-election.

The first incident occurred in the morning at a polling centre in Kinta Valley when supporters from both sides had a misunderstanding and degenerated into a fight. An estimated 80 people were involved. Police chief in Batu Gajah area, Abdul Shukor Zakaria said police received reports that only three people were injured although it is believed many more were hurt.

The second fight occurred in the evening at a polling station in Chenderong following a misunderstanding between DAP and BN supporters. Police said following an argument [a] fight erupted between supporters of both parties, involving sticks and hockey sticks. Federal reserve unit of police was despatched to the scene and brought the situation under control.

The Gopeng parliamentary by-election is a three-cornered fight involving BN candidate Dr. Ting Chew Peh, Ahmad Noor of DAP and an independent, Tan Kee Chye. In the general election in August last year, former Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) President Tan Koon Swan won the Gopeng parliamentary seat. However, the seat was left vacant when Tan had to serve jail sentence in Singapore for criminal breach of trust.

RULING COALITION LEADERS HAIL BY-ELECTION VICTORY

BK171446 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Barisan Nasional [BN] top leaders today expressed their satisfaction over the victory of Dr Ting Chew Peh, the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] candidate in the Gopeng parliamentary by-election last night. Dr Ting obtained 12,619 votes, defeating the Democratic Action Party [DAP] candidate, Ahmad Noor, who obtained 8,096 votes.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir described the BN's victory in last night's Gopeng parliamentary by-election as proof of the people's support and trust in the BN to administer the country. Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said BN would continue to work for the interests of the people and country. Transport Minister Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik, who is also MCA President, said the BN's victory clearly shows that people have rejected the DAP. Public Works Minister Datuk Samy Vellu, who is also president of Malaysian Indian Congress, believes that the BN's victory is a strong indication that people prefer to enjoy progress, unity, and stability.

DEPUTY MINISTER TALKS ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

BK161452 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 9 May 87 p 2

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Friday -- Deputy home affairs minister, Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub, said the government will not hesitate to repatriate illegal immigrants who enter the country without any valid documents.

Upon arrival at the airport here today, he said to reporters, "This is the only action we can take as we want to maintain good relations with those countries." Datuk Megat Junid said the immigrants who have valid documents which are in accordance with the law will be allowed to remain in the country. He said, "If they commit any criminal offense, legal action will be taken against them according to the nature of the offenses."

Concerning allegations saying illegal immigrants were given identification cards under the previous state government, Datuk Megat Junid said those who made the allegation need to make a formal report to facilitate an investigation into the matter. He said, "If there is sufficient proof, we will take action against those concerned. Those who made the allegation of malpractice should have proof before making any charges."

Last night, the working secretary of Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS), Mr Paul Tom Imbayan, said PBS is concerned over the reason why numerous applicants who are "inapplicable" obtained identification cards under the previous government. Mr Imbayan said he has proof concerning certain identification cards having no complete information of the holder, for example, having no birth date inserted. He also alleged that there are applicants who give incorrect information concerning personal data and yet they were given identification cards.

Datuk Megat Junid said up till now he has not yet received any report because there have been no reports lodged concerning the matter. He said, "If there is any party who makes a report, we will take action but as far as I know, the issuance of identification cards to these people was carried out according to the normal process. There have been no incidents of falsification or cheating reported and should a report be lodged concerning this, the government will certainly investigate." He said the identification cards are actually issued by the central government and not by the Berjaya government. Datuk Megat Junid arrived here to inaugurate the opening of the national-level police contingent Koran reading competition tonight.

The national deputy police chief, Datuk Jaffer Abdul; the director of the National Security Council and Public Order, Datuk Haji Zaman Khan; and the State Police commissioner, Haji Ahmad Maulana Babjee, were on hand to welcome the deputy home affairs minister at the airport.

SOLDIERS INJURED IN BOOBYTRAP EXPLOSION 7 MAY

BK161442 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 9 May 87 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Friday -- According to a Defense Ministry spokesman today [8 May], three members of the security forces were wounded in a booby-trap explosion in Bentong yesterday [7 May]. One of them was seriously wounded. They were flown to the Kuala Lumpur General hospital by a helicopter for treatment. Private Abdul Majid Dae, 31, from Baling, who stepped on the booby-trap, had his left leg amputated, while the other two were treated for shrapnel wounds. They are Private Alias Shafie, 25, and Private Idros.

SENATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS AS OF 17 MAY

HK181205 [Editorial Report] Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English on 18 May 1987 carries on page 1 the 17 May tabulations for the Senate race provided by both the Commission on Elections (Comelec) and the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel). The results are listed as follows:

Comelec (Official results as of noon, May 17)		Namfrel (Unofficial Namfrel results as of 7:30p.m., May 17)	
1. Estrada (GAD) [Grand Alliance for Democracy]	1,409,428	1. Salonga	9,889,930
2. Salonga (Laban) [Lakas ng Bayan]	1,271,134	2. Aquino	9,435,116
3. Mercado (Laban)	1,188,412	3. Mercado	9,092,597
4. Aquino (Laban)	1,151,595	4. Shahani	8,759,550
5. Shahani (Laban)	1,125,421	5. Angara	8,748,287
6. Angara (Laban)	1,110,327	6. Osmena	8,565,187
7. Romulo (Laban)	1,093,235	7. Romulo	8,514,610
8. Gonzales (Laban)	1,078,818	8. Saguisag	8,380,364
9. Saguisag (Laban)	1,052,397	9. Lina	8,233,024
10. Lina (Laban)	1,045,912	10. Gonzales	8,118,471
11. Osmena (Laban)	1,026,878	11. Tanada	7,940,363
12. Laurel (Laban)	998,166	12. Alvarez	7,849,855
13. Tanada (Laban)	993,556	13. Laurel	7,778,190
14. Alvarez (Laban)	989,592	14. Manglapus	7,692,104
15. Enrile (GAD)	959,759	15. Guingona	7,690,968
16. Manglapus (Laban)	952,324	16. Estrada	7,690,264
17. Guingona (Laban)	931,199	17. Paterno	7,456,974
18. Paterno (Laban)	926,796	18. Ziga	7,176,040
19. Maceda (Laban)	921,411	19. Maceda	7,073,184
20. Tolentino (GAD)	920,022	20. Pimentel	6,774,649

21. Pimentel (Laban)	857,393	21. Herrera	6,582,136
22. Kalaw (GAD)	854,890	22. Sanchez	6,102,452
23. Puyat (GAD)	843,180	23. Defensor	6,096,190
24. Ziga (Laban)	835,566	24. Tamano	5,996,055
25. Almendras (GAD)	799,102	25. Rasul	5,937,573
26. Ople (GAD)	779,076	26. Enrile	5,870,217
27. Sanchez (Laban)	769,098	27. Kalaw	5,200,986
28. Magsaysay (GAD)	739,764	28. Puyat	5,189,212
29. Bautista (Ind.) [Independent]	733,077	29. Almendras	4,771,259
30. Herrera (Laban)	700,876	30. Ople	4,506,871

AQUINO TO APPOINT 25 HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

HK180005 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 May 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday she will appoint the 25 sectoral representatives to the Lower House of Congress rather than wait for the Legislature to enact a law on their election.

In a luncheon press conference with the Malacanang Press Corps, Mrs Aquino said she will soon issue an executive order to define procedures for the submission of nominees to the sectoral seats.

The Charter allows representation for workers, peasants, urban poor, cultural communities, women, youth and other sectors like the military as may be provided by law, except the religious.

The 25 seats comprise half of the 50 party-list representatives, which for the first three terms of Congress, may be appointed by the President.

This appointive power of the President is authorized in Article 18, Section 7 of the Charter.

Malacanang is also considering who to appoint as its liaison officer to Congress. The President said the appointee should be "somebody who has contact with and is close to a majority of the elected representatives."

At the press conference, Mrs Aquino also said that:

-- She will definitely legislate a comprehensive agrarian reform program before Congress convenes in July. The Palace is just waiting for the Cabinet Action Committee's final report on the program and is finalizing financial sources for the project, estimated to cost P58 billion in the next five years. She added that while an agrarian reform program must be implemented soon, she was "very aware that we should not forget about the urban" and that an urban land reform program should also be launched.

-- Aside from land reform, the Palace will also enact a law to fulfill the constitutional provision on free high school nationwide.

-- The Cabinet decision on the vigilantes and Civilian Home Defense Force units had been delayed because the secretaries still have to discuss more the recommendation submitted by Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto and Local Government Secretary Jaime Ferrer.

"Not all are in agreement and it is very important to find out from the people themselves what they think," she said.

She "certainly hopes" that with the record 90 percent voter turnout in last Monday's election, the nation has finally seen the end of military coups and mutinies. "I have nothing to do with these military coups, I can assure you that," she joked.

With the new Congress in place, the matter of succession of government officials has been "very clearly delineated", she added.

The Palace has asked the resigned officers of the abolished Presidential Committee on Human Rights to assume their same posts in the new Presidential Commission on Human Rights.

After Congress convenes, Mrs Aquino said, she would attend to two priorities: Visit all the regions to meet with regional development councils to speed up implementation of projects, and look into how more investments can be generated.

Mrs Aquino said she wants to "make a special effort" in these two areas since the Government has passed through its transition phase. She said the legislature is certainly a welcome relief to her because it could now assume lawmaking powers that she had wielded for the past 15 months.

SULU'S 2D DISTRICT SPECIAL ELECTIONS SET

HK131333 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 1250 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Comelec [Commission on Elections] has set for May 27 the special congressional elections in the second district of Sulu. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe Jr said that new elections return forms will be printed and [words indistinct]. Election for congressmen and senators were not held in Sulu's second district last May 11 due to ballot box snatching incidents and widespread terrorism.

16 DEAD IN TROOP, COMMUNIST NPA WEEKEND CLASH

BK181635 Hong Kong AFP in English 1629 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 18 (AFP) -- Clashes between government troops and communist rebels over the weekend and Monday left 16 people dead, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY [PNA] said Monday.

Two rebels of the communist New People's Army (NPA) were killed and a third wounded Monday when they fought with an Army patrol in the central province of Antique, PNA said. The clash followed four separate incidents in the central and southern Philippines over the weekend in which eight government troops and six communist rebels died, PNA added.

PNA also said that three Moslem rebels were killed and one civilian was wounded Saturday in the southern province of Sultan Kudarat when they fought with paramilitary policemen. The agency said that the rebels, members of the Moro National Liberation Front, were intercepted as they prepared to attack a village. Military spokesmen could not confirm the reports.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE PROMISES HELP IN MINDANAO

HK180247 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] The Organisation of Islamic Conference's [OIC] secretary general has promised to help solve the Mindanao problem between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front. This was reported by ambassador and chief Mindanao negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez following his talks yesterday [17 May] with the OIC's secretary general, Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada. Pelaez briefed the OIC official on the status of [word indistinct] MNLF on the proposed autonomy for Muslim Mindanao. Pelaez said the government's position remains for a referendum on whether autonomy will be granted for Mindanao. The MNLF (?insisted) on autonomy with referendum [as heard]. After the talks with Pirzada, Pelaez left for Kuala Lumpur to attend the meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' foreign ministers. He said he will brief ASEAN on the Mindanao problem.

SERGEANT SUSPECTED IN COUP SHOT BY PRISON GUARD

HK181004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 18 May 87

[Excerpt] Manila, May 18 (AFP) -- A Philippine sergeant, suspected of taking part in an aborted military rebellion, was shot dead during an alleged escape attempt from prison, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Monday. Sergeant Nelson Sanugal died instantly after prison guard Corporal Nolasco Pasion shot him with an assault rifle Sunday, PNA said. He was one of 105 soldiers held at an Army stockade while undergoing a court martial for an unsuccessful January rebellion against President Corazon Aquino's government.

Sgt. Sanugal's fellow prisoners denied he was trying to escape, PNA said. Military authorities were investigating, it added. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL URGES PREPARATION IN CASE OF U.S. PULLOUT

HK180015 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 May 87 p 6

[By Chay Florentino]

[Text] The Philippines should prepare for so-called "contingencies" in case the United States decided to pull out from its military bases in Clark and Subic, a member of a study group preparing for the review of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement scheduled in 1988, said yesterday.

The official who spoke on condition of anonymity, said contrary to claims that the Philippines is "important to the American scheme of defense," the country is ranked as the U.S. third tier of defense only.

Guam and Japan precede the Philippines in importance, he said, adding there is no truth to the general theory that Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales are the staging points for Washington to support its military operations in Southeast Asia.

In 1984, he recalled, the Americans flew their C-5 planes direct from San Diego, California, to Guam and then straight to Thailand in transporting anti-tank missiles during a Vietnamese offensive in nearby Kampuchea.

In view of the advanced technological state of the offensive and defensive weaponry developed by the superpowers, the source said military bases in foreign countries have become "practically irrelevant."

The Philippines is in no position to control or direct events involving superpower rivalry, he said, adding that this incapability of "physical or political control" should make Philippine Government officials look at the bases issue not in terms of options," but in terms of contingencies."

The United States and the Soviet Union have been accusing each other of promoting the arms race, militarization and political instability in the region, besides building up nuclear and conventional forces.

According to a press statement by a Soviet news agency, "The (U.S.) policy of creating closed military alliances is dangerously splitting the Asian-Pacific region into opposing camps of countries and making it difficult for them to pool efforts in coping with their problems."

An American official was quoted in a press release by the U.S. Embassy here as saying: "The Soviet Union and its client states in the region continue to show a readiness to exacerbate and exploit local tensions for their own ends."

The Filipino official said that should the Americans pull out, the Soviet are likely to move in. He cited as proof reports of alleged increased Soviet activity in the country.

Should the USSR take advantage of a standing trade agreement with the Philippines, government officials can either inform the Soviets that they want to ensure the security of the country and thus take the necessary measures, or terminate the agreement after a six-month notice, the official said.

The bases agreement between the Philippines and the U.S. will be terminated in 1991, unless it is renewed.

U.S. 'MALTREATMENT' OF 2 FILIPINOS UNDER PROTEST

HK151325 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 May 87 p 11

[By Chay O. Florentino]

[Text] The Philippine Government through the foreign office yesterday filed separate protest notes with the United States Government for the "arrogant, rude and humiliating" treatment of two Filipinos on suspicion of possessing fake visas.

Aurora Aquino and Moises Isma III were harassed, humiliated and jailed by U.S. immigration authorities upon their arrival at two separate ports of entry in Alaska and San Francisco. Isma, a recently graduated medical technology student from Cebu, is "still suffering from emotional shock, and is at present depressed and experiencing hallucinations," the protest note said.

Aquino, a holder of a multiple entry U.S. visa issued in May 1983 arrived in the U.S. last January to visit a relative in Barrow, Alaska. Upon suspicion of possessing a forged visa however, she was subjected to a body search and humiliating interrogation. Isma suffered the same fate.

Besides being pressured to admit that her visa was forged by a travel agency, Aquino's passport and visa were also confiscated by U.S. immigration authorities. Insisting her visa was genuine, she was allowed to stay for only 10 days.

Prior to her departure for Manila, Aquino was detained and put in jail in Anchorage. U.S. immigration authorities claimed that laboratory tests proved her visa was fake and that the U.S. Embassy had no record of any visa being issued to or denied her.

Isma, on the other hand, was handcuffed after interrogation, and taken to the Oakland City Open City Jail where he was kept in the company of hardened criminals and dope addicts. He was apparently jailed "on the mere suspicion that he might go into hiding in the U.S. and become an illegal immigrant," the protest note said.

Taking advantage of a vacation trip -- a graduation flight from his father -- Isma brought his diploma and school records to substantiate his father's affidavit of support. These documents apparently aroused the suspicion of U.S. immigration authorities.

Aquino was deported back to Manila last February 11 while Isma was allowed to get out of jail and later return to the Philippines after the U.S. consul in Cebu City telexed the San Francisco Immigration Office that his visa was genuine. Despite the confirmation, the immigration officer on case canceled the visa.

The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) expressed its "serious concern" over the fates of Aquino and Isma and at the same time requested a thorough investigation of the two incidents.

It likewise requested the return of Aquino's passport, which, according to the DFA, is her "personal property."

LAND REFORM COST RECALCULATED, MORE CUTS POSSIBLE

HK151345 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 15 May 87 p 2

[Text] The Cabinet Action Committee [CAC] yesterday recalculated the cost of the government's Accelerated Land Reform Program (ALRP), Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez said.

But in his talk with newsmen before the CAC met in the afternoon, Dominguez said he could not say how much the reform program would finally cost. He indicated, however, that the P50 billion latest estimate might be reduced further.

Dominguez said some factors which could reduce the government's direct cash outlay for the reform program were not considered during the initial computations.

Repayment by farmer beneficiaries as well as the use of government's non-performing assets (NPAS) to pay landowners will cut down the final costs, he said.

BUSINESS DAY sources from the CAC said before the meeting the final figure might amount to only P40 billion.

"If we come up with P40 billion, it will definitely satisfy (Finance Secretary Jaime V.) Ongpin," one source disclosed.

Earlier, Ongpin told President Corazon C. Aquino the P50 billion package could be further slashed by as much as P12 billion without substantially affecting its coverage.

Ongpin said the government would be turning over to each farmer beneficiary land and one year's financial support (subsidy) which was originally estimated to cost P23.1 billion.

In a memorandum, Ongpin also informed the President some landowners had spontaneously expressed interest in swapping their land for assets now being offered for sale by the Asset Privatization Trust.

Based on this memorandum, CAC sources said the final cost could still be reduced.

They said the credit subsidy for farmer beneficiaries will account for 25 percent of the total package if the program would cost about P40 billion. It will, however, amount to only 20 percent if the P50 billion latest estimate would be maintained.

The original P23.1 billion estimated for the credit subsidy had been reduced twice. Originally, it was proposed that the credit support will be given to each farmer-beneficiary simultaneously with the awarding of the land.

It will be payable in 20 years at 6 percent interest. However, no repayment scheme was initially considered. Ongpin also suggested that the targeted hectareage of the lands to be distributed during the second phase of the program be reduced by at least one third.

Thus, a recomputation last week reduced the credit subsidy to only P14.8 billion. However, the amount was further reduced to only P10.1 billion when the CAC opted to change the repayment scheme.

Instead of the original repayment period of 20 years, the CAC adopted a repayment scheme on a per cropping season. With repayment starting the year following grant of the land, a much lower amount of credit funds should be required.

PLO PETITIONS TO OPEN DIPLOMATIC OFFICE

HK181333 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 18 (AFP) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has petitioned the Foreign Affairs Department here to allow it to open a diplomatic office in the Philippines, a private television station reported Monday.

Akman Alfara, a PLO official here with a group of PLO officers, was quoted as saying that the PLO request had been forwarded to the Philippine Foreign Affairs Department, the television report said. Foreign affairs officials could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Alfara said that the PLO had requested that it be allowed to set up an office here during the rule of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos but its petition was not acted upon.

Mr. Alfara, commenting on talks between the Philippine Government and the Moslem separatist Moro National Liberalization Front (MNLF) on autonomy for Moslem-populated provinces in the southern Philippines, said the PLO would follow whatever is decided by the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The government and the MNLF have brought their dispute before the OIC after failing to reach agreement on autonomy in negotiations in the Philippines.

MANILA AIRPORT TO PROTEST SOVIET BREACH OF RULES

HK151331 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 May 87 p 7

[By Jim Gomez]

[Excerpts] Manila International Airport [MIA] authorities are set to lodge a protest against the embassy of the Soviet Union for alleged successive attempts by incoming Soviet diplomats to skip entry checks at the airport.

Citing protocol, airport manager Reli German said the diplomatic protest will be coursed through the foreign office today.

The protest stemmed from an incident Wednesday when two Soviet "diplomatic couriers" flew in from Singapore and allegedly tried to sneak out of the MIA through a backdoor tarmac gate, evading immigration inspection at the usual exit points.

Immigration officers at the MIA said the Russians made other "intrusions" that amounted to "an abuse of their diplomatic immunity."

An immigration officer, who asked not to be named, identified the two Russians as Veniamin A. Semenov and Alexey Kevalev. They arrived on a board commercial flight at 2 p.m. Wednesday. [passage omitted]

It was the second such incident involving Soviet nationals in two months, airport insiders said.

However, Soviet embassy counselor Viktor Samoylenko dismissed as "inaccurate" allegations that Soviet diplomats tried to skip immigration checks at the airport. The arrival of the two diplomatic couriers were "in accordance with procedures set by the DFA, and with instructions and guidance received from immigration and MIA."

The embassy official added that because there is an absence of clear-cut procedures for diplomatic couriers a "misunderstanding" had arisen. Samoylenko said MIA officials gave "contradictory instructions" about which persons to see to seek clearance.

Referring to the parked diplomatic cars, Samoilenko said that since the couriers had with them a diplomatic pouch they had to ride the embassy cars. Their other belongings go the ordinary way, he said.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

HK131505 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 13 (AFP) — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek arrived here Wednesday for a three-day official visit which is to include a meeting with Philippine President Corason Aquino.

Mr. van den Broek is the first high-ranking official of a foreign government to visit Manila since Monday's Philippine Congressional elections.

He told reporters upon arrival that he was here at the invitation of Philippine Vice-president and Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel and that he wanted to know more about the political and economic situation in the country.

Denies Support for NDF

HK180013 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 May 87 p 3

[By Chay Florentino]

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek yesterday reassured the Philippine Government that the presence of the National Democratic Front office in Utrecht is by no means an indication of his government's support for the communist organization's cause.

He told an afternoon press conference that the Aquino government had expressed concern about the possible support the Netherlands may be extending to the communist rebels who have been waging an 18-year-old war against the government.

Van den Broek explained that nothing in the Dutch Constitution and laws prohibits opposition groups from other countries from holding office in the Netherlands.

He cited the case of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, an opposition group in Israel with which his country has good relations, as being no different from the NDF.

"What would be less understood is if a country like the Netherlands violates its own Constitution," Van den Broek said.

So long as the operations of the NDF abide by Dutch laws, the Dutch Government cannot stop it from holding office there, he said.

Should there be a violation of laws, however, NDF members who are involved will be prosecuted, he said.

"This is a matter of our Constitution, our law, that we do not prohibit these people to open such an office in our country. I don't know what kind of law we could apply to forbid these people to do this," he said.

Van den Broek reiterated his country's support for Ms. Aquino's government, saying he was impressed with the way the President explained the main problems and challenges facing the Philippines as well as the devotion to bring about changes expected by Filipinos.

"We in the Netherlands hail the changes in the Philippines," he said.

The Dutch minister also cited the "strong determination of its (Philippines) leaders to face challenges and address the country's problems."

In his three-day visit to the country, Van den Broek met with the President, Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete, Chief Justice Claudio Teehanke, Pangasinan Archbishop Federico Simon and Human Rights Commission head J. B. L. Reyes.

Meanwhile, the foreign office yesterday announced Singapore Foreign Affairs Minister S. Bhanatalan will visit the country from May 18 to 19 for talks with Ms. Aquino and Laurel on regional issues, including preparations for the forthcoming summit of the ASEAN scheduled in Manila this December.

SPOKESMAN SAYS AQUINO WILL ABOLISH CHDF SOON

HK191102 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 19 (AFP) -- President Corason is to order shortly the disbandment of the rural-based anti-communist militia unit, the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), the presidential palace announced Tuesday.

Mrs. Aquino will issue "in several days" an executive order abolishing the CHDF and creating a citizens army, thereby implementing a provision of the new Constitution, a palace statement quoted Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno as saying.

In March, Mrs Aquino announced the immediate disbandment of the 45,000-strong CHDF and all vigilante groups, but subsequently clarified that implementation could take up to three years.

During her campaign for the presidency Mrs Aquino pledged to abolish the CHDF, which has become notorious for human rights abuses, but observers said the military opposed the plan for fear of communist rebel gains in the countryside if the CHDF were disbanded.

The new charter approved in February recommended the dismantling of all vigilante and paramilitary groups.

The CHDF was created by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in 1973 as the first line of defense against communist guerrillas in far-flung rural areas.

The palace statement said a meeting of some cabinet officials also discussed "peripherally" the controversy over anti-communist vigilante groups, which human rights groups want disbanded.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

**VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT**

Contents unchanged

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Inter-African Affairs
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